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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 209 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
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NEW WEAPONS TO DESTROY HITLER CURSE

Roosevelt Repulses American Appeasers

No Compromise Peace With Evil

Clarion Call To Labour

"NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

"I give a solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted that they are making a very dangerous assumption", declared President Roosevelt in his Labour Day address to-day.

"When in any war your enemy seems to be making less progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force. End for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk of peace founded on compromise with evil

Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler on this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them for these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and Nazi forces."

NEW WEAPONS FOR DEMOCRACY

What American Arsenals Are Turning Out

President Roosevelt said:—

"On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free labouring men and women. The preservation of these rights is now vitally important not only to us who enjoy them, but to the whole future of Christian civilisation." The President continued: "American Labour now bears a tremendous responsibility in winning this most brutal and most terrible of all wars. In our factories, shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battle fronts of the world these weapons are being despatched by day and night overseas and through the air and this nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy.

Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores? We are not a warlike people, we have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the Dictators are—in looting. We don't covet one square inch of territory of any other nation.

Our vast effort and unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labour—are threatened by Hiter's violent attempt to rule the world.

ALL RIGHTS ARE INTER-DEPENDENT

These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended at great cost, but with great success on the field of battle here on our own soil, in foreign lands and on seas all over the world. Never has there been a moment in our history when Americans have not been ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

In times of national emergency one fact is brought home to us clearly and decisively—that all our rights are interdependent. The right of freedom to worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech and the rights of free labour, as we know them to-day, could not survive without rights of free enterprise.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOND

That is an indestructible bond between us—all of us, Americans: Interdependence of interests, privileges and opportunities—interdependence of rights, that is what unites us—men and women of all sections, races, faiths, occupations

(Continued on Page 7.)

RAID SHELTER WRECKED

Nazi Raiders' Attack On British Port

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Hull, this north-east coast British port, which has already been in the forefront of the Luftwaffe's night targets, had another vistation during Sunday night. Many high explosive bombs were dropped. Anti-aircraft defences engaged the raiders for over an hour. Casualties, including fatalities, occurred in houses and shelters which were hit.

The worst incident involved a communal shelter in a working class area. There were a number of people in it when the shelter was wrecked. The bomb demolished some surrounding property and debris fell on the shelter completely burying it. Several people were rescued alive, but others including children were killed. A pathetic figure among the desolation was a woman mourning the loss of her three children.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVAL STAFF RESHUFFLE

TOKYO, Sept. 1.

A reshuffling of the Naval General Staff is officially announced.

Rear-Admiral Seiichi Ito has been appointed Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff, succeeding Rear-Admiral Nobytake Kondo who held the post since October, 1939. Kondo has been appointed to an undisclosed post at sea.

The announcement also revealed that Rear-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Commander, Chinkai Naval Station in Southern Korea has been transferred to duty with the General Staff with Rear-Admiral Ikuta Sakamoto appointed as his successor.

Captain Shigetada Horiuchi has been appointed Chairman of the Naval Mission to French Indo-China replacing Captain Kanye Chudo who has been transferred as Sectional Chief of Naval General Staff.—Reuter.

Von Papen For Vienna

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Von Papen will shortly leave for Vienna where he is to undergo a surgical operation, says an Istanbul message quoted by the Vichy Radio.—Reuter.

Finnish Regiment Routed

Nazis Admit Fierce Counter-Attacks By Soviet Forces

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following is the text of a 'communique' of the Soviet Information Bureau broadcast by the Moscow Radio at 10-30 G.M.T.:—

"During the night of 31st August, our troops continued fighting along the entire front."

Finnish Regiment Routed

An S. S. Division and one Finnish Brigade were thrown against one Soviet regiment in "N" sector of the Western Front, says a Moscow supplementary 'communique' on Monday.

"Our Red Army men defended themselves courageously attacking the enemy on all sides. Soon another unit joined our regiment strengthening the resistance of the Soviet troops. Despairing of breaking our defences by counter-attacks, the Germans decided to try and encircle our unit.

Through forests and marshes, the Finnish regiment succeeded in penetrating to our rear where it counted upon creating panic in our ranks, but the Finns made a mistake," the 'communique' says. "The Red Army repulsed all attacks and more Soviet reinforcements arrived.

FIERCE ENGAGEMENT

In a fierce engagement, the Finns were thrown back. Still more Russian reinforcements arrived and the Finns found themselves encircled by our troops. The Finn regiment was routed. Out of 2,000 Finns who penetrated to our rear", the 'communique' says, "not more than six hundred men managed to escape from the encirclement. Forty machine-guns and many trenchmortars, rifles and other military equipment were captured or destroyed."

LINES OF COMMUNICATION DESTROYED

A Russian report says that according to statements of prisoners nearly all Company Commanders and eight or nine men out of every twelve were killed. Guerilla detachments continue to harass German and Finnish troops who have seized certain parts of the Karelian Finnish Republic, according to the Soviet 'communique', locating enemy's weak spots and inflicting severe losses upon him by destroying bridges and stores and making night attacks upon small enemy detachments. The enemy lines of communications in many cases have been destroyed and roads mined, says a Soviet report.

In one case a forest through which the enemy was moving was

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3.)

INDIA MUST LEARN FROM BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE

Mrs. Naidu's Plea For Less Preaching And More Realism

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Admiration for the English people from Mr. Winston Churchill down to the youngest child of Britain, who did not hesitate to stake their lives to let England be free, was expressed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when she addressed a meeting of Congressmen of the Province on the ideals and evolution of the Congress at the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this evening.

Follow Britain's Example

Exemplifying the instance of Britain, Mrs. Naidu said that they were practising the noble virtues and no preaching while they (the Indians) were only preaching and never practising.

Referring to the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into the Arena of Indian politics, Mrs. Naidu said that Mahatma Gandhi had given a new orientation to the Congress. He wanted to give to the people new courage and self-respect so that they might not stretch out their hands for help to anybody but themselves. This, the speaker described, as the real birthday of the nation. The country now felt that they were coming to grips with reality. People felt that Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement was going to restore self-respect and bring self-reliance among them. It was a constructive movement and the prestige at the Congress was raided.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu observed that by the weapon of non-violent resistence they could achieve more than what armed forces could perform.

OFFICE EPISODE

Referring to the chapter of office acceptance she said that although they were in power, the power to do good was very limited.

Referring to the communal problem she said that in the solution of Hindu-Mosiem unity they could find work for building up the nation. The Congress could not take sides in a communal quarrel but should be the real arbiters in the matter. They must, however, study the problem without bias. The destinies of the communities had been interwoven for centuries and how many of them had cared to establish social contacts among communities, thereby eliminating the possibilities of discord and disunity she asked Concluding she urged Congress to devote themselves programme of the Congress and stand by the leader whom they had chosen and whom they had "coerced to be their leader."—A. P.

CONGRESS M.L.A.'S & CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhiji is not likely to permit Congress members of the Central Assembly to attend the forthcoming session of the Assembly as requested by Mr. S. Satyamurthi in his letter to him.

It is learnt that a reply to this effect may be sent after Dr. Rajendra Prasad's arrival.

JAPANESE AIR RAIDS

Bombs Dropped Near Homes Of Americans: Famous Temple Damaged

CHUNGKING, Sept. 1.

Eighteen Japanese bombers escorted by nine fighters to-day dropped bombs in hills some distance to the west of Chungking. No bombs were dropped in the city itself, though a short alert was sounded.

Iu yesterday's raid Japanese bombers concentrated on the south bank of the Yangtse river opposite the city. Bombs were dropped near the homes of Americans and a famous temple was badly damaged, several monks being killed or wounded.

Twentyseven bombers escorted by eighteen fighters yesterday bombed the northern outskirts of Chengtu the Capital of Szechuen. —Reuter.

HITLER'S PRESENT TO MUSSOLINI

LONDON, Sept. 1.

"Hitler has presented Mussolini with a great Astronomical Observatory which is being built near Rome and is to be completed this year. It will be provided with the best precision instruments.' This was announced by the German radio this afternoon.—Reuter.

Laval & Deat Improving

BERLIN, Sept. 1.

Improvement in the condition of Laval and Deat which set in on Sunday morning continues, says a Paris despatch to the Official German News Agency.—Reuter.

Laval And Deat

VICHY, Sept. 1.

Both M. Laval and M. Marcel Deat passed a good night. A bulletin issued this morning says that "M. Laval's condition is satisfactory. M. Deat's condition gives more and more ground for satisfaction."—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Peace Prospects

Teheran Expects It In A Day Or Two

BUT RED ADVANCE CONTINUES: CONTACT WITH BRITISH FORCES

TEHERAN, September 1.

At an ordinary session of the Medjliss (Parliament) the Prime Minister, Mr. Furughi, informed the Deputies that conversations are proceeding satisfactorily and that the situation is becoming clearer. He hoped that the matter would be settled in a day or two.

NO CAUSE FOR PANIC

Referring to various rumours circulating in Teheran, the Prime Minister said that he regretted that the people were in such a nervous state that some were even quitting the Capital and assured the House that there is absolutely no danger to the population, Government or anybody else. Such rumours are circulated by mischief makers, he said.

Mr. Furughi urged the people not to hoard bread and other foodstuffs, assuring the House that there was ample for all and asked the honourable members to circulate his words so that the Government could work until the problem is settled.

SOVIET ADVANCE

Contact With British

MOSCOW, September 1.

The entry of Soviet troops into six more Iranian towns announced to-day brings them considerably nearer to the Capital, Teheran, and also nearer the regions into which British troops have already advanced.

Kazvin—where the British and Soviet forces established contact—on the road linking Tabriz and the Capital, was the most important of places entered by the Russians yesterday.

Oari and Shari are two small towns twenty miles apart—the former being seventy miles southwest of Bandar Shan, the Caspian port and railhead.

Sebzewar, the fourth town mentioned, indicates considerable advance. It lies just southwest of Jaghatai mountains and is about as far inside Iran from Turko-Menistan frontier as Meshed, occupied a few days ago.

The Soviet troops have now also gone further southward in eastern Iran and entered the small towns of Turbati Haidari and Turbati Shaikjani. These towns are about eighty miles apart, opposite to the northwestern corner of Afghanistan frontier.

Reports from Tabriz and elsewhere continue to emphasise the peaceful acceptance by the inhabitants of the Soviet entry.

THE FOOD POSITION

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Interest has been aroused here by a passage in the Iranian Prime Minister's statement available here on the food position. He said: "There is plenty of bread and wheat necessary for health, but if everyone is going to buy three loaves instead of the one which he needs, there will be shortage eventually."

TROUBLE IN TEHERAN

SIMLA, September 1.

It appears that there was some trouble in the Iranian air force at Teheran on August 30 over the cessation of hostilities, and it is reported, but without confirmation, that this resulted in the shooting of the Head of the air force by Iranian air force officers.

It is known, however, that two Iranians pilots went up declaring their intention to bomb Teheran if they were not allowed to continue the fight. They were fired on by Iranian anti-aircraft guns, but they apparently dropped some bombs.

About the same time, Russian aircraft which had come over to drop leaflets were also fired on by Iranians under the impression that they were Iranian machines, with the result that the Russians concluded that the Iranians were continuing hostilities.

These incidents, it is thought here, probably explain the declaration of martial law in Teheran —A. P.

Japan At The Cross-Roads

TOKYO, Sept. 1.

Colonel Harao Mabuchi, Imperial Headquarters Army Press Chief, in a speech celebrating "East Asia Day" said: "Whether we like it or not the recent Anglo-American unfriendly acts placed Japan at the crossroads of rise and fall."

Urging counter-measures to break up the alleged Anglo-American encirclement which held the key to Japan's destiny, Colonel Mabuchi said that individuals did not matter and all should work for the State."

BELLICOSE SPEECH

"Japan must break through the A. B. C. D. (American, British, Chinese and Dutch Indian) encirclement and, if necessary, will use force." "It would be the height of folly to sit by idly and await death" he added.

Colonel Mabuchi predicted that intensive diplomatic efforts would be continued in an attempt to overcome the very grave crisis confronting Japan, but, if these efforts were to fail, Japan would be obliged to employ force regardless of how long the war might last "in a death struggle to save our great history even to the last man and at the cost of reducing our land to ashes."

This speech and other expressions of sentiment in the Japanese army quarters sharply contrast with the cautious attitude of the civilian members of the Government who are apparently awaiting the outcome of the conference between President Roosevelt and Prince Konoye.—Reuter.

RECORD BR. AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter learns that record figures for aircraft industry were achieved last week. Record figures were established for production of air frames, engines, accessories, equipment and for repairs.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF MESHED

QUETTA, September 1.

Further details regarding the occupation of Meshed, an important trade centre in north-east Iran by Russian troops, show that prior to entering the town about forty Russian aircraft carried out reconnaissance flights on 27th August.

The Russian forces which penetrated through Quchan and Sarakps on the Russo-Iranian border met with no resistance and were in complete occupation of Meshed by the evening of 28th August.

It is reported that lorry traffic between Meshed and Merjaw, an Iranian post on the Indo-Iranian border has been suspended.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated self-earning Lewa Patidar Bridegroom for 14 years old beautiful cultured girl. Apply Box No. 14996, "Bombay Chronicle."

An Officer's daughter, Saiyed, educated, accomplished. Open to immediate marriage with an Officer well placed. Please apply Dr. Hosain, General Hospital, Nasirabad (Rajputana). (14995)

Wanted beautiful educated bride for a handsome and highly educated Agrawal of 22 years annual income Eighty thousand from [illegible]dari, etc. Send particulars to Box No. 14976, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an accomplished and beautiful bride of any caste to marry a Government Servant with annual income of Rs. 8000. Apply to Box No. 14934, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Clerk, having knowledge of typing for Bombay Office of Aryasthan Insurance Co. Ltd., Security of Rs. 500/- required. Apply to or see personally the Agency Superintendent Mr. B. B. Shome at local office 6, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (15002)

V-Victory for everybody in securing employment learning our "Specialized" Touch Typewriting monthly Re. 1/-. Ladies special arrangement. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). (15001)

Wanted:—Matrics, Non Matrics for sub offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Indo Finance & Transportation Corporation, Delhi. (14990)

Wanted—200 Candidates for Station Master's training. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 35/- Apply with -/1/6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, Faiz-bazar-Chawk, Delhi. (14975)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! become Graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Apply Dewan's Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14947)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bond or mortgages. Big Loans also advanced! Bombay Loan Finance Corporation, "Assar Virji" Building, 203 Hornby Road. 14983)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY
Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 4 (Goods & Coaching) of 1941, has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.

(5971)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary Kaira District Local Board in the grade 110-5-160.

Applications stating qualifications, age, etc., should be sent to the undersigned by 10th. September, 1941.

C. N. PATEL,
President,
Kaira District Local Board,
(5959)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the "Dr. A. Mitra Research Scholarship" of Rs. 150/- per mensem, tenable in the first instance for one year but renewable from year to year for a further period of two years in the event of the work of the scholar being found satisfactory.

The scholarship is tenable at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is for carrying on research work in connection with the diseases due to faulty metabolism or Diabetes and other allied diseases.

The scholarship is open to all Indians who have worked for some time in a scientific Laboratory or have shown aptitude for research work.

Applications should be made to the Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, stating name, age, qualifications, experience and an outline of the plan of work to be undertaken by the scholar to reach his office by the 1st November, 1941.

No private practice will be allowed.

(5963)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill the post of Assistant Live-Stock Expert, Bengal, in the Bengal Lower Agricultural Service. Pay 150-650. Age not more than 25. Qualifications: (i) University degree in Agriculture with special training in Animal Husbandry or (ii) University degree in Science and the diploma of a recognised College of Agriculture with special training in Animal Husbandry or (iii) National Diploma in Dairying (N.D.D.) of Great Britain. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 16th September, 1941.

(5967)

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LTD.

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one share Certificate No. 18439 of the above Company standing in the name of Hiralal Bhagwandas Mull has been lost or mislaid, and application for issue of duplicate certificate in respect thereof has been made to the above Company, to whom objections, if any, should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with this share.

(Sd.) HIRALAL BHAGWANDAS MULL.

Dt. 1-9-41.

(5970)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agent (Ladies & Gents) Pay Rs. 150/- Bounds Prizes extra, Sell Woollen & Silk Products, Terms Liberal. Aryan Brothers Textiles, Ludhiana. (14987)

Wanted Agents to purchase our Tower Brand Washing Soaps. Terms Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (14949)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Mr. NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS has applied for a duplicate of Deposit Receipt No. 102 of 6th March, 1933, for Rs. 7,500/- issued by the New Mofussil Co., Ltd. (now in Voluntary Liquidation) in favour of himself and deceased Mohandas Vasanji (whose death certificate is already registered with the company). As the same is lost or mislaid duplicate will be issued unless within 15 days objection against such issue is lodged with the undersigned at 1st Floor, Behramji Mansion, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidator,
The New Mofussil Co., Ltd.
(In Vol. liq.)

(1500)

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IN VIEW of the uncertainty of mails from and to the United Kingdom the publication of the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st MARCH, 1941, which are to be published simultaneously in India and England, will be delayed. All possible steps are, however, being taken to have matters expedited. In order to enable shareholders to obtain payment of their dividends as soon as possible, however, the Directors have sanctioned the payment by way of an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share on the Ordinary shares of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 31st MARCH, 1941, which shareholders must understand, will be the final dividend for the year. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 10TH TO 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1941, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on and after 23rd September, to those members or their mandatees whose names appear in the registers on the 9th September 1941.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 30th August, 1941.

(5964)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill the post of Agricultural Engineer in the Bengal Higher Agricultural Service. Pay 300-1,000/-. Age between 23 and 30. Qualifications: B.E. degree in Civil and Mechanical Engineering or some other equivalent or higher degree preferably with five years' practical experience. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 6th October 1941.

(5963)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill a post of Professor of English in the Bengal Senior Educational Service. Pay Rs. 300-1,000. Qualifications. First Class M.A. degree in English of an Indian University with not less than 5 years' teaching experience or a good Honours degree of a British University. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 17th September, 1941.

(5966)

AUCTION SALE.

ANDHRA CINETONE LIMITED, VIZAGAPATAM.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, And of the ANDHRA CINETONE, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

PURSUANT to an order of the District Court, Vizagapatam, in O. P. No. 26 of 1940, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company will sell by Public Auction, the properties (consisting of one Debrie Multipo Model S. U. Printing Machine, one Kodak Automatic Processing Plant, one Union Sound film Editing Table, One Mitchel Hi-speed Camera, one Evemo Camera Model No. 71 F, one Mole-Richardson Trolley, Trick lenses, Studio Lights, etc., Musical Instruments, and land measuring about 17 acres in extent) of the above Company from 11 A.M. onwards on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1941, and on the succeeding days during the allotted hours, at the premises of the above Company. The intending purchasers who are unable to attend the auction in person, may send their agents or tender their offers in sealed covers addressed to the undersigned.

The description and particulars of the properties referred to and the conditions of sale, can be had from the undersigned, on payment of Re. 1/- which is to be sent with an application.

M. MADHAVARAO,
Official Receiver & Liquidator,
Beach Road, Vizagapatam.

(5965)

SHE'S ON HER MERRY WAY—
FOR YOUR HOLIDAY TO KEEP YOU EVER GAY

LEELA CHITNIS
AS
KANCHAN

CHITRA PRODUCTION'S TOP-MOST MUSICAL

GRAND OPENING
Thursday, Sept. 4,
IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M
Special Matinees at 1-30 P.M. Daily from Thursday to Tuesday

Humanity's Tale Now Told For You
MAZHAR KHAN, BIBBO.... ...in
GREAT INDIA PICTURES
AKELA
5th Glorious Week
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m

Women Dare Not Miss It!
NAVYUG'S Social-Gem
Amrit
ZANANA SHOW
To-day 1 p.m. (Marathi)
MARATHI: 4, 9-45 p.m.
HINDI: 7 p.m.
11th WEEK AT CENTRAL
THURS., & FRI., 4 SHOWS

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE SHOW OF YOUR DREAMS!
Alice Faye · Don Ameche · Carmen Miranda
'THAT NIGHT IN RIO'
5 Great Songs!
IN TECHNICOLOR!
Also "LADIES' FASHION FORECAST" and the "VICEROY IN BOMBAY" in LATEST War News
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Paramount Presents
CLAUDETTE RAY
COLBERT MILLAND
"ARISE, MY LOVE"
Directed by MITCHELL LEISEN

DON'T LOSE LAST CHANCE

B. P. C. C's Appeal To Voters To Perfect Electoral Rolls

The President of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

The first publication of the electoral rolls for all constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and of the Bombay Legislative Council, for which either the Collector of Bombay or the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District is the Returning Officer, it is announced, has been made on Saturday, the 30th August, 1941, at the various places mentioned in the Director of Information's Note.

It is now the duty of every citizen who is eligible to be a voter to see that his or her name is duly entered in the said rolls.

AT CONGRESS OFFICES

The copies of the rolls for the various Territorial Constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council are being made available for public inspection at the B. P. C. C.'s Office, Congress House, Bombay 4, as well as at the offices of the various Congress Committees in the City of Bombay and its suburbs. Citizens are requested to go to the nearest Congress Office and find out whether their names are on the roll or not. If those possessing requisite franchise qualifications find their names not registered therein, they should take steps to lodge the necessary claim to the Revising Authorities, namely, for the City of Bombay, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and for the Bombay Suburban District, the Subordinate Judge, Andheri. Four copies of each claim will have to be submitted so as to reach the offices of the Revising Authorities concerned on or before the 9th Sept. 1941.

Even those persons who possess the literacy or educational qualifications but who have for one reason or other failed to apply to the Collector of Bombay in time for being enrolled as voters of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, can put in the necessary claims to the Revising Authorities concerned within the date specified above under Rule 21 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Preparation, Revision and Publication of Electoral Rolls) Rules. Such application also will have to be in writing and in four copies. It shall be accompanied by the necessary certificate and shall contain a statement that the applicant has not made any application in the manner prescribed in that behalf.

Copies of the claim-forms have been printed by the B. P. C. C. and these can be had from any of the Congress Offices in the City and its suburbs.

Arrangements are also being made to provide every facility to conduct proceedings before the Revising Authorities for getting the names of the applicants duly enrolled.

The B.P.C.C. hopes that this last opportunity will not be lost and by the time the final rolls are published no voter who is eligible to be there shall have been left out.

"RESIGN FROM WAR COMMITTEES"

Bihar League Executive's Call

PATNA, Aug. 31.

The Council of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League by a resolution adopted this evening has directed all those members of League serving on the various War Committees in Bihar to resign forthwith from these committees.

A resolution adopted by the Council in this connection states that as the Provincial Government have flagrantly disregarded the just demands of the Bihar Provincial League to appoint a tribunal for the trials of the cases arising out of the riots in Bihar Sharif and have been unsympathetic in their attitude towards the Muslims in the province by banning the observance of the "Bihar Sharif Day" and proscribing the publication of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Muslim League to enquire into the Bihar Sharif riots, members of the Muslim League in this province cannot consistently with their self-respect serve any useful purpose by associating themselves with the War Committees".

The Members of the Muslim League are required to give intimation of their resignation from the War Committees to the President of the League by September 20.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur S. M. Ismail, President of the Bihar Muslim League, who is a member of the Provincial War Committee and Mr Mazhar Imam and Nawabzada Syed Mehdi members of the provincial Muslim League Council who are members of the Patna District War Committees have already tendered their resignation from the war committees.—A. P.

TO-DAY
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER
Starring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR, NALINI JAYAWANT, HARISH, KANAIYALAL
Direction: MEHBOOB
AT
PATHE
Daily Shows at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

States' Muslim League Chief Apologises

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 1.

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a 'firman' accepting the written apology tendered by Nawab Bahadur Yavar Jung, President of the All-India States Muslim League, in which he assured His Exalted Highness that in future he would be in constant endeavour not to give H. E. H. the Nizam any cause for his apprehension and that he would act as a loyal subject and always keep his political activities on a constitutional basis

H. E. H. the Nizam in accepting the apology hopes that the Nawab Bahadur will bring about a reconciliation of the different communities in the country, a thing which is very essential in the present difficult times.—United Press.

STORY OF RENT COLLECTOR'S HARASSMENT

BOMBAY, Monday.

An interesting story was narrated today before Mr. D. S Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgam Court, regarding a rent collector who taking advantagg of tenants' position of being in arrears of rent, followed and pestered him even at the time of answering the calls of nature

It was alleged by the Gamdevi Police that on the 31st August the rent collector of the Karani Building, Shaikhan Firdoskhan at Forjett Hill approached the tenant to demand his outstanding rent. As the tenant failed to meet the arrears, the rent collector, it was alleged, bolted the door from outside. In spite of repeated requests the rent collector refused to open the door. He was, however, prevailed upon to open the same as the tenant wanted to answer calls of nature.

It was stated that the rent collector even followed him to the lavatory and as soon as he entered it the rent collector bolted the door from outside. Neighbours came and unlocked the door and set him free

On a report made against him, the rent collector was arrested and was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300 with one surety in like amount (Rs. 100 to be deposited in cash) As he failed to furnish the amount he was ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 15th September.

DEFENCE SPRING SURPRISE

Hearing Of Irani Girl's Case

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the resumed hearing to-day of the case in which an Irani woman and her Hindu husband are being tried before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on charges of importing a girl into Bombay from Iran obtaining possession of a minor, living on the earnings of a prostitute and abetment, the first accused Bannubai completed making her statement in the course of which she burst into a fit of sobbing and refuted the charges made against her. She denied that she had ever brought the girl from Iran or committed any of the offences of which she had been accused.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE

Her husband then stepped into the witness-box and gave a long account of his business reputation. He said he was financially very well off. He had just obtained a contract for six lakhs of rupees from the Government of India and asked where was the necessity for him to resort to living on the earnings of prostitution. He said that he was at one time a commissioned officer in the non-combatant forces of His Majesty's Indian Army and held certificates of merit from Government who had even awarded him some lands.

Accused gave the Court a comprehensive history of his business connections with foreign firms of international repute. He asserted that his business status should prove his financial solvency and said that it was absurd to impute that he was a co keeper of a brothel.

The defence evidence was lead after the statement of the second accused was over.

Two witnesses, a police officer, who checked the passports of the two accused and a clerk from the commital court were examined on behalf of the defence.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. M. B. Samarth, appeared for the defence, while Mr. R. D. Bocarivalla appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Vafadar K. Irani watched the proceedings on behalf of the Irani Anjuman.

Important Ruling On Suits Relating To Trusts

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell).

Gajanan L. Limaye ... Plaintiff
v
Bhalchandra K. Limaye and another. ... Defendant

The Plaintiff who was the trustee of a trust, partly of a private nature and partly of a charitable nature, filed this suit against the Defendants alleging breaches of trust by his co-trustees, claiming an account, asking for the administration of the trust under the directions of the Court and also seeking to enforce his beneficial interest under the trust which was a relief claimed in his personal capacity.

The question which arose was whether or not this was a suit falling under Section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to necessitate the previous consent of the Advocate-General required by that section, although it also asked for a personal relief by the Plaintiff as a beneficiary under the trust.

Section 92 laid down that all suits in respect of an alleged breach of a public trust for charitable or religious purposes or suits for the directions of the Court for the administration of such trust could be filed only by the Advocate-General or by any two persons as relators after obtaining the consent of the Advocate-General.

Distinguishing the case of a suit in respect of a private dispute between the trustees as in 40 Bom. 439, His Lordship held that the present suit fell under Section 92, and the previous consent of the Advocate-General not having been obtained, was not maintainable although the Plaintiff's main object in filing the suit was to enforce his private rights as a beneficiary under the trust.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. M. M. Desai instructed by Messrs. Ambubhai and Diwanji appeared for the Plaintiff.

Mr. K. T. Desai with Mr K. A. Somjee instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Daru Hemany and Co. appeared for the Defendants.

JUDGMENT IN JHABUA STATE SHOOTING CASE

(From A Correspondent)
DOHAD, August 31.

Judgment was delivered in what is known as the Bamania (Jhabua State) Shooting Case when Mr. Prahlad Narayan and all the other accused were acquitted by Mr. Kaul, District Magistrate of Mhow who was specially appointed by the political Agent Indore to conduct the case.

The trying Magistrate of Jhabua had acquitted Mr. Bidwai and committed the other accused to sessions, whereupon the Government filed a revision appeal against the acquittal of Mr. Bidwai.

The facts of the case are that a party of bhil peasants was fired upon by an Excise party of Jhabua State who suspected that they were carrying goods at night to avoid customs duty. It was believed that two men had died as a result of the firing.

The judgment was delivered at Mhow (British India).

Akhil Bharatiya Keertan Sanstha

Under the auspices of the Niyamak Mandal of the Keertan Mahavidyalaya an inter-collegiate elocution competition on 'Place of Keertan institution in National Life' was held on 23rd and 24th August at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar. In all 20 students from the different colleges, including 3 lady students and one student from Akola, participated, Messrs. N. G. Chaphekar, V. S. Ghate and S. B. Kulkarni acted as judges, with Mr. Chaphekar as chief judge.

Prof. N. R. Phatak on behalf of the Niyamak Mandal explained that the object of the competition was to interest the young generation in the Keertan institution which occupied a unique place in Hindu society, as a means of organising and educating people of all the grades of the society. Mr. A. K Kulkarni, Mrs. Pendase and Mr. Gharpure, as first three successful candidates, received prizes of Rs. 25. 20 and 15. Mr. Chaphekar, the chief judge, in declaring the result praised the quality and standard of the speeches making a special mention of the lady students in this respect.

Under the auspices of the Keertan Sahayak Mandal, Dadar, a public reception of the Keertan-loving citizens was arranged on Sunday at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, in honour of Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, who, for his selfless service of 21 years to the cause of Keertan institution was awarded the title of "Keertan Bhushan" by the Sanskrit Vidya Mandir of Kashi. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided.

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SPECIAL

501 Special dispels dirt quickly and thoroughly. It makes clothes extra white.

501 Special is harmless in action. Delicate fabrics are safe in its rich lather.

501 Special facilitates home washing because of its quick rich lather.

Free from animal fats.

IN ADDITION to 501 Special there is the famous 501 Washing Soap also, which costs less and is the ideal all-purpose household soap. It is available in cubes, bars, tablets and chips at all good shops. 501 Special is available in three sizes of tablets packed in cartons.

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ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. R. N. Paradkar. 7-50 Mohammad Husain. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8 25 A I R Orchestra. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Bai Mogru Bai Kurdikar. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi melodies. 12-45 Marathi music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati songs. 1-10 Ghazals. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School Broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 R. N. Paradkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Mohammad Husain. 5-50 Bhakt Kabir's Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Marathi Pad. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 6-30 Children's Half Hour (Gujarati). 7 Diary of the War: Talk in Marathi. 7-15 Jaltarang solo. 7-25 Songs from the Stage. 7-35 Gujarati Ghazal. 7-45 Hindustani geet. 7-55 News in Mara. 8 10 News in Guja. 8-25 News commentary in Guj 8-30 The Ind. Aboriginal, 3, Talk by Verrier Elwin. 8-45 At a Quarter to..... Or Sound news in Hindustani. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Duets from Discs. 8-15 G. G. Kharadkar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8 40 Thumri Bhairavin. 8-50 Bhajan in Chorus. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m As in Bombay 1. 4-15 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1, 5-25 Shakil Ahmad: Recitations from Hindustani poems. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sarinda recital. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 A I R Bhajan Mandali. 8-5 Master Ratnakant. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Mohammad Husain. 9-25 R. N. Paradkar. 9-45 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar.

Delhi I—Programme

538.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Bhajans. 5-15 Sohan Singh. 5-35 Afzal Husain. 5-50 Barwa on Violin. 6-15 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-30 Roshanara Begam. 6-55 Bhajan Lal: Geet. 7 Bhajans. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Sohan Singh. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Great Experiments: Talk on Wardha Scheme. 8-45 Mashuq Ali Khan. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 It has happened, or, Bhajan Lal: Bhajan. 9-50 Kedara on Jaltarang. 10 Thumri aur Geet. 10-20 Roshanara Begam.

No Liklihood Of Rain In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

There is only a month more to go for the end of the monsoon and it is well-night impossible for the deficit in rainfall to be wiped out within this limited time. Moreover the present conditions do not favour a heavy rainfall in the near future.

There was very little rain during the last month. The lack of rain caused a rise of temperature+abnormal at this time of the year These abnormal conditions have resulted in several cases of typhoid and influenza.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. today was 88.8 degrees. 3.7 degrees above normal the minimum temperature being 77.4 degrees. 1.8 degrees above normal.

Widespread Rainfall In Bengal And Bihar

POONA: Sept. 1.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Mysore and Madras Presidency and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, the Konkan and Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, East Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Murree 6 inches; Dehra Dun 4, Simla and Madras 3 each; Saugor Island, Daltonganj, Sambalpur, Benares, Bahraich, Mussooree and Dharampur 2 each; Cherrapunji, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya and Anantapur 1 1/2; Cox's Bazar, Narnyanganj, Jessore, Sandheads, Naya Dumka, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Dohad, Nizamabad, Khammameth, Cuddalore and Calingapatam 1 each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st Sept., 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —0.67 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 88.8 deg. (3.7 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.4 deg. (1.8 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 89 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.
Rain in 24 hours 0.14 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.14".
Total rainfall during the year 28.16".
Weather Remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1/9/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"Fieldman"

The National Service Number of the "Fieldman" (published at 15 Cliver Street, mine of information for life insurance field Calcutta, price annas eight) contains a men. The opinions of the Indian leaders particularly will help those who have to meet objections regarding life insurance. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mhatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other well-known Indian leaders have inspiring messages in favour of life insurance which life insurance-men will do well to study and to quote in support of their business.

Fabrication Of Paulins

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

An agreement has been reached on the basis of a contract between the Supply Department and the Indian Jute Mills' Association under which certain Jute Mills in Calcutta area will undertake the fabrication of paulins and other heavy textile articles.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF MOTORS FROM BURMA

Rangoon, August 31

New restrictions on the export of motor vehicles overland have been imposed by the Government of Burma.

An official communique states that until further notice the grant of licences for the export of motor vehicles overland will not be considered except when such vehicles have been imported from India, have been declared in the bill of entry to be intended for export overland, and are covered by an export licence issued by the Government of India, prior to despatch from India, specifying the destination proposed.—A.P.

CUTSIDE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

UPWARD REVISION OF PARITY RATE

Weather Reports Were Favourable

BOMBAY, September 1.

The Agricultural Department announced that cotton parity price as of August 15 is 16.74 cents compared with 16.49 on July 15th.

The increase would raise the contemplated 110 per cent parity ceiling in the pending legislation to 18.66 but does not affect 85 per cent parity loan which is based on parity as of August 1.

On Saturday the New York cotton market was particularly influenced by upward revision of the parity price. There was price-fixing, local and outside buying. There was some pre-holiday liquidation and hedge selling which was well absorbed and the market was very steady. Favourable weather over the Cotton Belt was ignored. There were showers over the Georgia Coast and in Kansas.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted two points up at 16.86 and under scattered selling, price declined to 16.81, which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was increased buying and October advanced to 17,000 which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 13 to 20 pts. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 17.57c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 15 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 16.56c per lb.

It appeared that this year the crop being very late, there is absence of hedge selling and there exists scarcity of contracts. The market outlook remains bullish, bue we look for increased selling on advances and it remains to be seen whether 17.50 level will be crossed.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market advanced despite the President's veto on the freezing bill. The department of agriculture officials indicated that immediate release of Government holdings was contemplated with the exceptions of possible shipments abroad under the Lend and Lease Act. Despite numerous insect damage reports, American cotton crop service states that the next Bureau may be stepped up with August weather mostly favourable. In the meanwhile, cautiousness is advised pending producers' attitude towards marketing of the New crop.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 17.00+16 (12 noon); lowest 16.81—03 (10-32 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton although might be high enough for present, expect distant months still higher before their maturity.

New York Cotton

October	16.59+15
December	17 1c+13
January	17.20+15
March	17.39+21
May	17.45+20
July	17.40+20
Spot	17.57+15
Highest	17.00+16
Lowest	16.81—03
Receipts	11,000

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

(IN 1000'S)

New York, August 29

	Season to-date	This week	Last year
Total in sight (excluding linters)	495	97	481
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	699	143	388
Exports from U. S. Ports	38	2	53
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,109	—
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,009	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	281	71	356

For Latest Commercial News, See Page 8.

Government Of Bengal Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 1st September 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,14,25,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-14 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 31 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-7-11 per cent per annum.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 1.

8351 bags copra, 371 bags potatoes, 21548 bags cocoanuts, 75 bags turmeric, 75 bags ginger, 30 bags bell metal, 50 bags arecanuts, 61 cases cocoagem, 500 cases cashewkernals, 72 c/s roasted coffee beans, 190 c/s soap, 120 c/s cocoanut oil, 100 bdls canes, 1000 bdls planks, 1093 bdls wooden shgks, 500 bdls unbleached ginger, 105 bdls coir mats and matting, 700 bdls pepper, 38 pkgs machinery, 541 pkgs tea, 442 pcs matchwood, 241 bls cotton waste 151 bags brass scrap, 158 tins fat Indica, 1171 jottas coir rope.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 1.

25 cases cotton yarn East and West Agencies; 169 bales wool raw Haji E Dossa; 199 bales wool raw K Esmail; 874 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 564 bales cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 12 bales cotton pcegoods Grindlay and Co Ltd; 7000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 61 bales cotton grey yarn Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 35 bales cotton grey yarn Jethabhai Jeevan and Co; 118 cases brassware W A Williamson Ltd; 185 bales cotton pcegoods Albert Shammah; 100 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co Ltd; 3699 bags gum Mepani Bros; 133 bags gum B Nazir and Co; 198 bags gum Nemchand Premchand and Co; 333 bags gum M Kantilal; 333 bags gum Damji Mavji and Co; 866 bags gum Khona Bros; 95 bags gum H Makanji; 140 pkgs gum E Vallimahomed and Co; 566 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 6000 bales raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 68 bales d/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 67 bags almonds shelled H K Kesharwalla; 6507 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co Ltd; 150 bags white squell Ebrahim Manji and Co; 1000 bags gr nut kernel The East Asiatic Co (India); 5926 bags linseeds The Oilseeds Trading Co Ltd; 22 bales raw lamb skins Grindlay and Co Ltd; 7908 bags gr nuts boid Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1400 bags castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1400 bags castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 121 bags sandalwood Sorabji Nowroji; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 13 bales grey cotton yarn Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 17 bales cotton pcegoods Herbertsons Ltd; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 100 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 89/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 86/8

Tone:—Steady.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 95/8; 28 87/12; 35 87/4; 42 86/8; 49-56 85/8

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 97; 24 93/8; 28 93/8; 35 88/8; 42 87/8; 49-56 86/8.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 53; Rosita Rs. 51; Country make Rs. 42; Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 24 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 55 per qr.

Settlement rates:—

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 86/8; Poeh Rs. 87/4.

Pigiead 'B.M.' Aso Rs. 23/6.

Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 54/2.

Market tone: Market remained steady.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 29-8-1941 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,04,676.

Amount of cheques—19,13,28,970-8-2.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Sept. 1.

A firm tone was witnessed in the market to-day Tata Deferreds opened higher at 1985 and forged ahead to 2000 while Tata Ordinaries, which opened at 372, improved to 375. Towards the close, however, there was a recession, Deferreds being quoted at 1990 and Ordinaries at 372. Textiles also presented a firm tone wherein Bombay Dyeings finally stood at 1155. Indian Irons showed a slight improvement to 32/14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1980) 1985 2000 1990

Tata Ordinaries (371) 372 75 72

Tata Ordinary 372, Tata Deferred 1990, Indian Iron 32/14, Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/4, Bombay Dyeing 1155, Central India 335, Century 482/8, Gokak 219/6, Kohinoor 438/2, Simplex 129, Andhra Valley 1930, Tata Hydro 186/4, Tata Power 1720, Associated Cement 148/4, Belapur 215, Bombay Burma Old 465.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 1.

On Saturday foreign markets were closed. London Gold was £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York London spot silver was 23 1/2d and forward was 23 7/16d while New York spot silver was 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.:

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs. 42	3 0	62 14 3
Bhadarva	Rs. 42	3 0	62 14 6
Aso	Rs. 42	2 3	62 14 9

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8/9.

HAPUR WHEAT REVIEW

HAPUR: August 29.

The local wheat market remained very erratic during the week under review. The week opened with a steady undertone. On Sunday the market shot up on the news that price control has been discontinued. The existing orders expire on the 23rd evening and fresh orders were not received. Monday witnessed sharp oscillations on alternate news of price control enforcement and its discontinuance. For the next two days speculative activity was at its highest and prices rose appreciably higher than the maximum fixed under the price control hitherto. Towards the close on Wednesday news was received that price control has been reinforced and that the maximum price of wheat for the next full month has been fixed at 4. As was expected the market suffered a severe setback and prices dropped down to the levels current during the days when there was no price control. The existing undertone is nevertheless steady due to two reasons. Weather is again very dry and is causing anxiety in trade circles. This is reflected in the sudden rising of Jeth prices. The demand at the ports is quite encouraging and there are rumours that shipments of Indian wheat have been made to Iran.

On Saturday last Mangsir had opened at 3/14/8. It closed at 3/14/2a, but towards the close on Sunday it rose to 4/1/6. On Monday Mangsir touched 4/1/9 for the highest and 3/15 for the lowest. On Tuesday the market touched 4/2, highest for the week. Towards the close on Wednesday when the news of reinforcement of price control was received, Mangsir fell sharply to 3/15/10½. On Thursday movements ranged between 3/15/5 and 3/14/9. To-day the market opened at 3/15/6 and is presently quoted at 3/15/9. Ready khattis and Bhadon futures are quoted at 3/15/10½. Jeth futures were opened during the week at 3/13/3, touched 3/15, but have since then improved to 3-15-3.

Exports have improved of late and during the week. Tenders for Bhadon delivery were very encouraging. On August 27th over 49 khattis were tendered. Speculative activity was on a big scale particularly on the expectations that price control would be discontinued. The step taken by the District authorities in keeping the price control in suspense for two days was most incomprehensible. Hundreds of smaller operators suffered severe losses as they have made their commitments on the expectations that conditions since price control have not changed in the least and there is little likelihood of the discontinuance of price control after the recommendations of the U. P. Price Advisory Control Board.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 275 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 276 on scattered buying. At the rise there was some liquidation presumably by Khellawalas and prices reacted to Rs. 275/8. At this level the market was steady with a moderate business.

The general feeling remains bullish, but so far there are not definite constructive developments which can alter the cotton outlook. However, in the city there exists considerable speculative activity particularly in seed markets and cotton is also influenced. After a rise of about Rs. 30 per candy from recent low levels touched, it will be advisable to secure profits on a portion of holdings with a view to replace at lower levels.

Later on there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs 277. The tone of the market was steady.

Under scattered selling Broach A/M declined to Rs. 275/8 but again hardened. There was good enquiry for Oomra and Broach improved to Rs. 277/8 There was professional buying and prices rose to Rs. 280 and reacted to Rs. 279/8. The market became feverish and there was considerable buying and covering and prices advanced to Rs. 281/12. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs. 281/4
Oomra D/J	Rs. 225/4
Bengal D/J	Rs. 167/0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1941/42	1940/41
Receipts to date 30-8-41	292000	380000
Receipts yesterday 30-8-41	11000	24000
Export to date 29-8-41	38000	53000
Stock at Ports 29-8-41	3109000	2568300
Stock at interior towns do 29/8/41	2009000	1882000
Stock at Liverpool 29-8-41		
Visible Supply 29-8-41		
Quantity in sight 29-8-41	495000	481000
Quantity out of sight 29-8-41		

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: August 30.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach A/M	273	271	272 1/4
Oomra D/J	214 1/2	213 1/2	214
Bengal D/J	160 1/2	159 1/2	160

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Sept. 1.

		Cup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G	Broach No. 2	246	243	240	238
M G	Punjab/American	301	298	295	293
M G	Surat	375	372	369	367
M G	Rajpipla	371	368	365	363
M G	Navsari	383	380	377	375

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Bengal Fine	164/67
Berar	206/14
C. P. 1	241/44
C. P. 2	218/24
Khandesh	166/85
Muglai	186/91
Broach	240/45
Broach Low	210/15

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 1.

In full-pressed bales. 30-8-41	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	100,595	55,591
Central India	149,708	109,361
Barsi and Nagar	124,795	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani	50,854	48,009
Berar	386,742	318,618
Central Provinces	78,308	76,962
Total Oomras	891,402	722,659
Dholeras	102,375	89,297
N.-W. Provinces	2,049	26,079
Rajputana	6,778	35,228
Sind-Punjab 54	578,393	387,570
Broach 12	299,943	409,044
Coompta and Dharwar	155,178	53,183
Westerns-Northerns 72	113,262	36,062
Cocoanada	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	16,998	1,412
Total 138	2,158,509	1,762,590
Arrived by road to 28th August 1941	376,133	319,387

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Wheat January	0 8 0
Wheat May	0 12 0
Linseed May	1 7 0
Groundnut February	7 4 0
Castorseed May	8 0 0
Cottonseed January	2 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 4 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 11 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 2 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 689 cent points at 331.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-1
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-12
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-8
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104-0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-14

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-5-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-0
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129-12

Tone:—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 1.

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 7/32 Two months

Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 1/4 Three months

Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 9/32 Four months

B C RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4

Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 329 1/2

Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs 303

Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4

Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

BERNE:

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 122

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs 158

Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 155

Cross Rates Sh 2/4 15/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs 84 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 65.04; D D Rs. 63.04

Cross Rates Pes 19.5. 21.5.

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rate Esc 99.80 . 100.20

NEW YORK:—

Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady

Gold £8-8-0 Ready

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1-1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call unquoted.

1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.

3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.

9 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Very easy.

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Pepper Spot per candy	97 0 0
Delivery Bhadarva Sud 15	96 8 0
Delivery Maha Sud 15	103 8 0
Ginger bleached Spot	32 0 0
Ginger Delivery Maha Sud 15	30 8 0

MODERATE BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT MORARJI FIRM

Burmas Very Steady

Bombay: Sept. 1.

The local market was very steady with improved buying particularly in Tata Steel and Bombay Burma shares. Cotton Mill shares were steady in sympathy with improvement in other sections and trading was restricted.

At the moment the market is inclined to take a constructive outlook on extreme ease of money market, but in view of higher prices investors are cautious and are inclined to await developments.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was steady. U. S. Steel shares improved 1/8 at 57 7/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 3/8 at 28 1/4. General Motors were unchanged at 39 1/8 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2025 and improved to Rs. 2037/8, while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 376 and after declining to Rs. 375 recovered to Rs. 376. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1205 and after advancing to Rs. 1217 steadied at Rs. 1215. Century Mill shares were steady at Rs. 516. Bombay Burma shares hardened to Rs. 490 and morarji shares were in keen demand. Tata Powers were placed at Rs. 1755. Towards the close there was scattered realising and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 2032 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 375/8. Morarji shares after advancing to Rs 395 reacted to Rs. 388.

Cash quotations were as under:—

BOMBAY DYEING 1160, NAGPUR 335 CENTURY 485, COLABA 181, FINLAY 201-8, GOKAK 218, INDIAN BLEACHING 125, KOHINOOR 432, MORARJI 372, NEW GREAT 244, SIMPLEX 131, SWADESHI 339, A.C.C. 146/12, BELLAPUR 470, CONSTRUCTION 113/8, TATA STEEL ORD 372/8, DEFERRED RS. 1992/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Bombay Dyeing (1200) 1205 1210 1215 1217 1215 1216

Century (506) 507/8 510 511 509 508/8

Central India (359/8) 359 362 363/8 364

Kohinoor (473) 473 474 475 476 479 477

New Great (270/8) 273 274 278 280 279

Simplex (13 7/8) 138 139 141 140 140/12

Swadeshi (359/8) 360 361 365 366 364/8

Associated Cement (149/12) 150 149 148.8 149-8 149/12

Andhra (1717) 1717

Tramways Ordinary (157/8) 157/8

Tata Steel Defd (2016/4) 2025 2030 2025 2037 2030

Tata Steel Ordinary (373) 376 375 376 375/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148) 148/8 148/4

Bellapur (227) 227 228 229 228

Bombay Steam (340) 345

Bombay (485) 490 491 495 498 492

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept. 1

100	Ahmed Advance	326 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	12 6 4
100	CENTURY	508 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	364 0
100	COLABA	208 0
100	Coorla	125 0
250	David	235 0
250	Dawn	410 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2 1 9
100	FINLAY	229 0
100	GOKAK	237 0
1000	Hindustan	2210 0
100	Indore	166 0
100	Khatau	197 8
100	KOHINOOR	477 8
250	LAXMI	593 0
100	MORARJI	394 0
250	Model	145 0
100	NEW GREAT	279 0
100	Oosmanshahi	101 0
100	Phoenix	330 0
25	Sassoon Silk	76 0
1000	Sholapur	3825 0
50	Simplex	140 12
100	SWADESHI	364 8
100	SWAN	216 0
500	Vishnu	1360 0
1000	Western	1340 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central	47 12
500	Imperial	151 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	39 6
50-100	India	143 8
100	Reserve Bank	109 8
5	Union	6 14

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	149 12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	790 0
15-100	Jupiter	14 8
20	Mercantile	70 4
15-75	New India	47 8
200	Oriental	4195 0
10-50	Vulcan	9 2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	186 8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717 8
10	Ajmer	12 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	18 4
10	Broach	13 6
100	Karachi	206 0
100	Poona	21 8
100	Surat	188 0
100	TATA HYDRO	191 8
1000	TATA POWER	1747 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	897 0
100	C. Province	105 8
100	Dhond Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	105 0
100	Jandra Bhon	10 0
100	Pachora Jam.er	80 0
100	Sara Sirajganj	0 0
500	Tapti Valley	6 0 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4 7
2sh	Indian Copper	7 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 15
10	SHIVRAJPUR	32 0
10	Mukund Iron	12 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2032 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	375 0
10	Steel Corporation	19 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	66 0
10	Air Services	2 14
10	BELAPUR SUGAR	227 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	656 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	348 0
125	B. Burma	492 8
50	Burma Cont.	68 12
5sh	Br B Petrol	3 9
100	IND BLEACHING	124 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	48 12
100	Indian Radio Def	100 0
100	Indian Radio Ord	558 12
100	Port Canning	92 0
30	PREMIER CON.	1 8 0
15	Scindia	24 4
2s	Tata Oil	54 12
100	Wimco	215 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1570 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	16 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	646 4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	122 8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	117 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	158 2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1620 0
8	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	213 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	188 0
7	p.c Vishn	737 8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	100 0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	50 4
5	p.c. Morarji	103 4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71 6
4	1/2 p.c Tata Powe. Deb	105 8

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Linseed September	6 11 9
Linseed May	9 12 0
Wheat September	6 1 6
Wheat January	6 7 3
Wheat May	6 9 6

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 1.

Java Sugar rate per cwt:—

September Bonds Rs. 12/12

June Shipment Rs. 9/12

September Shipment Rs. 9/8.

Indian Sugar—

Small grain Rs. 14/12 to 15/7

Large grain Rs. 15/5 to 16/12.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Sept 1.

Yarn No.	Octbr.	Decmbr.	February
6 1/2s.	200	201	208
10 1/2s.	230	233	234
20 1/2s.	319	321	333
40s.	520	525	530

Firestone
DELUXE CHAMPION
MOST MILES PER RUPEE
on
Firestone
DELUXE CHAMPIONS
SERVE INDIA
FIRESTONE TYRE & RUBBER CO. OF INDIA, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY: BOMBAY
District Offices

BLOW TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF INDIANS

Joint Protest Against Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement

R. T. C. Suggested As Way Out: Call For Termination Of Trade Pact If Burma Govt. Proves Obdurate

A joint protest against the 'discriminatory' and 'humiliating' character of the Indo-Burma Agreement on Immigration, and the novel procedure of concluding it at the back of the representatives of the people, has been made to the Government of India by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Committee of the All-Parties Meeting held at Madras and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

The signatories to the memorandum state that the Agreement is absolutely unfair and inequitable to India, scrapping as it does, even the rights guaranteed to Indians by the Government of Burma Act and hence unacceptable to the country.

They urge the convening of a Round Table Conference of accredited representatives of all interests for radical revision of certain fundamental aspects of the one-sided agreement. In case the Burma Government is adamant, they call upon the Government of India to give notice of the termination of the Trade agreement with Burma, to vindicate the honour of Indians.

The following is the full text of the joint representation:—

Sir,

The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Committee appointed at the All Parties Meeting held at Madras on the 28th July, 1941, have given their careful consideration to the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement recently concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Burma. All the three bodies have had the advantage of meeting the Indian Delegation from Burma which has specially come over to this country to place their case before the Government and the public and have understood from them the situation in Burma, the sentiments of the Burmans and the view points and requirements of Indians in that country in connection with this question. The Council of the Association as well as the Madras Committee have also had the benefit of hearing the Honourable Member for Education, Health and Lands who concluded the Agreement and discussing with him the implications of the various clauses of that Agreement. All the three bodies now beg to submit for the most serious consideration of the Government of India their views on the scope and provisions of the Agreement.

2. We have to invite the attention of the Government of India, at the very outset, to the universal feeling of keen disappointment and grave concern of the Indian public, and the Indian commercial community regarding this Agreement. It is undeniable that the Agreement has astonished and shocked Indian public opinion both in India and in Burma and has aroused spontaneous and genuine feelings of anxiety, resentment and even indignation. Even after weighing carefully the implications of Burma's new status and recognising fully her economic needs and sentiments, we are convinced that the Agreement is absolutely unfair and inequitable to India. The Agreement is open to the grave objection that it is essentially discriminatory in character and that it ignores the rights guaranteed to Indians at the time of the passage of the Government of Burma Act and is bound to affect most adversely their social and economic conditions in the future. Moreover, some of its provisions are humiliating and calculated to wound the self-respect of Indians. We, therefore, consider it our duty to lodge our emphatic protest against the conclusion of such an Agreement on the part of the Government of this country whose primary obligation is to safeguard the interests of its people and uphold the honour and dignity of India in all parts of the world.

UNUSUAL PROCEDURE.

3. Before we proceed to examine the Agreement, we cannot help expressing our surprise at the unusual and extraordinary procedure adopted by the Government of India in negotiating this Agreement. The Commission of Enquiry to examine the question of Indian immigration into Burma was appointed with the knowledge and consent of the Government of India. The recommendations made by Mr. Baxter as a result of that enquiry "formed a suitable basis for negotiation" as mentioned in the joint statement issued by the two Governments after the conclusion of the Agreement. It was, therefore, imperative that the Report should have been made available to the public at least some time before the negotiations for the Agreement started. We do not know when the Report was made available to the Government of India although it was in the hands of the Government of Burma in October, 1940. It is, however, deplorable that so far as the public are concerned, the Report, despite repeated requests from several public and commercial bodies, was not made available to them until its simultaneous publication with the Immigration Agreement itself. We do not know whether the Report was supplied to the Standing Emigration Committee whose opinion was sought before the Government of India Delegation left for Burma. We are, however, definitely informed that even the 'ad hoc' Committee of Indians in Burma which was informally consulted by the said Delegation was also not supplied with a copy of Mr. Baxter's Report. We cannot see any justification for the withholding of this Report which was said to form the basis for the negotiation of an agreement. We are constrained to observe that serious injustice has been done to the public, the commercial community and to all particularly interested in the problems of Indians overseas. They were thus deprived of the opportunity of studying the Report and expressing their considered opinion on its various recommendations on matters vital to the interests of over a million of our countrymen in Burma before the negotiations for an agreement were started or even when the negotiations were being conducted. Incidentally, we may observe that although the Commission was appointed originally merely as a Fact Finding Enquiry and was requested to state whether "any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burma requirements" was needed, it reached decisions of a more or less final character affecting the rights of Indians in regard to Burma. We strongly feel that this is a procedure to which the Government of India ought to have taken serious exception.

GRIEVOUS WRONG.

4. It was essential in the interests of India that outstanding questions between India and Burma in connection with a commercial treaty and emigration to Burma should have been settled together. That was the reason why stress was laid on the fact that consideration of the subject of Indian immigration into Burma should not be separated from the question of the trade relations between the two countries. The attitude, however, taken up by the Government of India in this connection was in striking contrast to that adopted during the Indo-Ceylon negotiations which, as a matter of fact, were broken off in the absence of a satisfactory solution of the question of the status of Indians in Ceylon. The non-official advisers to the Indian Delegation which carried on the negotiations for an Indo-Burma Trade Agreement were anxious to know how it was proposed to maintain and safeguard the constitutional and economic rights of Indians in Burma and they, therefore, naturally expected to be supplied with a copy of Mr. Baxter's Report which would have enabled them to determine their attitude towards the question of trade relationship between the two countries. It is regrettable that no such copy was supplied to these non-official advisers. They were, however, told by the Honourable Member for Education, Health and Lands that a trade agreement with Burma would prove an effective means of securing Burmese goodwill and would thus assist in maintaining the political and economic status of Indians in Burma. This view was also endorsed by the Honourable the Commerce Member. This assurance was, we understand, really responsible for determining the final attitude of the non-official advisers who agreed to make certain sacrifices in the hope that it would help to reach a satisfactory understanding on all other cognate matters affecting Indian rights in Burma. It is, therefore, singularly unfortunate that these hopes and expectations have been frustrated and that a grave and grievous wrong has been done to the just rights of Indians in Burma through the Immigration Agreement now concluded.

5. When the conversation in connection with the negotiation for the Immigration Agreement commenced, the country was given to understand that they were purely of an exploratory nature. In a press interview at Calcutta, the Honourable the Leader of the Indian Delegation is reported to have stated that he was proceeding to Burma for exploratory talks with the Burma representatives. We understand that the Leader of the Government of India Delegation also gave the sub-Committee of the 'ad hoc' Committee in Burma to understand, during the initial stages, that he had come there to have exploratory talks with the representatives of Burma. The public, therefore, never thought that these exploratory talks would be turned into a final settlement. The report of the conclusion of an Immigration Agreement, therefore, came as a complete surprise both to the public in India as well as Indians in Burma who were faced with a 'fait accompli.'

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE.

6. We should also like to point out that it was unfortunate that the Delegation which proceeded to negotiate the Immigration Agreement was not accompanied by any non-officials as Advisers who could not only have voiced effectively the Indian view-point on several of the clauses of the Agreement but could have also strengthened the hands of the Leader of the Delegation in effecting a satisfactory and honourable settlement. The Government of India should have at least taken note of the fact that the Burma Ministry is responsible to the Legislature of the country and that the issues involved were so immense that an official Delegation should have shared the great responsibility with accredited and representative Indian leaders. We must regretfully observe that the Government of India have in this respect failed to take the Indian public into their confidence. This is all the more astonishing when it is remembered that the question of the status, rights and interests of Indians overseas has been one on which there has been in the past fruitful co-operation despite constitutional difficulties and political differences between the Government and the Indian public.

7. We are aware of the fact that the Government of India Delegation informally consulted an 'ad hoc' Committee appointed by Indians in Burma in regard to some of the points of the Agreement. The 'ad hoc' Committee was informed, as mentioned above, that the talks with the Government of Burma were merely exploratory. They appear to have been told by the Honourable Member that in view of the international situation, the British Government would be inclined to attach more than ordinary importance to Burmese susceptibilities so that the question of an agreement was deemed an urgent matter. No adequate time or opportunity was given to this Committee to consider the implications of the various clauses of the Agreement placed before them and in fact several points embodied in the Agreement were not even mentioned to them. The Committee did not have even a complete picture of the whole question and their attitude was sought to be prejudiced from the start by emphasis on the international aspect of the question. It was after such casual and hurried consultations with the 'ad hoc' Committee in Burma and under such abnormal international conditions in the Far East that the Agreement was initialled by the Honourable Member on the one hand and the Government of Burma on the other. After these negotiations were concluded, the Committee was shown a copy of the Agreement as finally published but they were then advised that no change in that Agreement was feasible at that stage. So great was the surprise of the Committee at such an Agreement being reached that they immediately lodged their protest with the Government of India against several of its provisions. Indian public in Burma was naturally staggered when the whole Agreement was published This can be easily understood as no account appears to have been taken of the strength of the Indian sentiment or of the enormous interests involved in this matter. It passes our comprehension how the Honourable Member seems to have lost sight of the fact that India had her own part to play in this war and that her importance from a military and strategic point of view entitled her to at least as much consideration as Burma.

8. Much emphasis is unfortunately laid by the Honourable Member on the fact that the Standing Emigration Committee has approved of this Agreement. We do not know whether they were supplied with the Report of the Baxter Committee and given time to study it. It is very likely that the Standing Emigration Committee were driven to look upon it as a 'fait accompli' which may have appeared to them impossible to change in view of the absence of most of the elected members of the Legislature and of the erroneous impression given to them that Indian opinion in Burma had on the whole generally approved of this Agreement.

9. It is the unprecedented procedure adopted in connection with this Agreement, as mentioned in the above paragraphs which deprived the country of the necessary opportunity to express an opinion on it. The country, therefore, has to face to-day a situation full of dangerous possibilities. But we still hope that the Government of India will even now realise their serious responsibility in the matter and retrieve the position by a radical revision of the Agreement in its fundamental aspects.

HISTORIC CONNECTION WITH BURMA.

10. We need not dwell at any length in this communication on the old and historic connection between India and Burma or emphasise the significance of the fact that Burma was only until four years ago administratively a province and part of India. Mr. Baxter at the very commencement of his report remarks:—

> "Migration from India to Burma is no new thing. It has been going on as far back as Burmese history can be traced through its chronicles and legendary lore."

Numerous authorities including even the testimony of British officials could be cited to show how Indian capital, Indian talent and Indian labour have made valuable and lasting contribution towards the economic development of Burma and how their efforts have made that country prosperous. All this is a matter of contemporary history which is well-known. It is important to remember and recognise that the political separation of Burma from India did not, therefore, mean the end of their age-long connection and did not contemplate the severance of economic ties between the two countries. It is essential to view the issues raised by the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement against this background.

11. The main object of the Commission of Enquiry was "to ascertain the true facts with regard to the alleged penetration of Indian labour into Burma" and to determine the extent and nature of its economic competition with the Burmese people. It is, therefore, important to note the conclusions of Mr. Baxter that:

> "There is no evidence of any kind to suggest that Indians have displaced Burmans from employment which they had previously obtained."

and that

> "Indian labour in the past has been supplementary rather than alternative to Burmese labour."

Mr. Baxter himself acknowledges the services rendered by Indian labour to Burma and states:—

> "There is, in fact, no parallel in the modern world to the present position of Burma 'vis-a-vis' the problem of immigration from India. In this country for generations Burmans and Indians have grown side by side, joint contributors to a progressive economic development but associated primarily by the historic accident of a join control exercised by a British Administrator."

Mr. Baxter does not think that immigration from India has affected economic conditions in Burma adversely and accepts the view

> "that on the whole the volume of immigration from India adjusts itself to the conditions of economic prosperity in Burma."

He sounds a significant note of warning in the concluding paragraph of the Report when he says:—

> "I venture to call attention to an aspect of the immigration problem which is frequently neglected. General discussion too often limits itself to that simple and negative word 'restriction' overlooking the probability that hasty and ill-judged action in this way may lead to economic maladjustments far more serious than the evils which they are intended to remedy. Such a negative view is often based upon a superficial and pessimistic view of the possibilities for the future development of Burma. There is a wide field on the other hand for fruitful positive action by the opening up of additional avenue of employment for the people of the Country."

It is really inexplicable how the representatives of the Government of India did not or could not avail themselves of these important observations of an officer appointed by the Government of Burma themselves for emphasising the fact that the problem of the penetration and unfair competition of Indian labour as alleged did not exist in Burma and for persuading, therefore, the authorities in Burma of the need of taking a fair and statesmanlike view of the whole problem of Indian immigration into that country. Apart from the direct contribution made by Indian capital and Indian labour towards the economic prosperity of Burma, it must be remembered that the Indian Exchequer has borne the expenditure of administering and financing the deficit province of Burma. Moreover, the defence of Burma is even now mainly the responsibility of India. We do not know how far these well-known facts were emphasised during the course of these negotiations by the Government of India Delegation so as to present the problem of future Indo-Burma relationship in its correct perspective. Whatever the growing Burmese national consciousness may demand to-day and whatever may be the ulterior forces militating against the cordial relations between the two peoples, the fact cannot be ignored that Indians have long been settled in that country, have been moving to and fro Burma and during the past half a century and more have been doing so with the assurance of common citizenship and with confidence in the protection of common laws. Any measures which would therefore involve or affect Indian interests in Burma must, in fairness and equity, take into careful consideration the past association of Burma with India, the manner in which Indian interests have been built up and established in what was until recently a province of India, and the rights and privileges embodied in the Government of Burma Act and assured them during and subsequent to the passage of that Act.

WELL-KNOWN FACTS.

12. At this stage, we would like to emphasise certain well-known facts having an important bearing on the question of Indian immigration into Burma. What was contemplated all along was the regulation of the immigration of surplus unskilled Indian labour into Burma. It is true that sub-section (3) of Section 44 enables the Government of Burma to impose restrictions "on the right of entry into Burma of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India or subject of any Indian State" or to impose any restriction "as a condition of allowing any such person to enter Burma." While this is so, there has always been a definite understanding and undertaking that the right of free entry of Indians in general into Burma would not be restricted. Assurances to that effect were given by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination and Defence, in the course of his speech on the discussion of the above Section of the Government of Burma Act in the House of Commons in April 1935. Amongst other things he stated:—

> "That will be one way in which unfair discrimination, whatever powers the Burma Legislature may have to deal with immigration may be controlled for the professional or business man who comes from British India or the Indian State."

The words "whatever powers the Burma Legislature may have to deal with immigration" deserved to be specially noted. Earl Winterton in fact moved an amendment to restrict the powers of the Burma Legislature to the regulation of the immigration of unskilled Indian labour only into Burma and while it was not accepted for the reason that it was difficult to define "unskilled labour," Sir Thomas Inskip have the assurance that

> "the proposals contained in this clause together with certain suggestions which were made by the Joint Select Committee in their report are intended to be incorporated in the Instrument of Instructions, which, together with one or two other clauses in the Bill will, it is hoped, effect the desired object."

When the Instrument of Instructions was under the consideration of the House of Commons in November 1936, Mr. Butler, speaking on behalf of the Government, gave the further assurance that,

> "Therefore I think, the fear that has been felt on this score by Indians who wish to enter Burma may be quietened in view of the contents of Paragraph XX of the Instrument of Instructions."

and added

> "the reason that we cannot make a simple rule is that we have to make this differentiation in regard to unskilled labour while at the same time we do not want to stop the free entry of Indians in general."

We would like to draw your pointed attention to the assurance "we do not want to stop the free entry of Indians in general." We have, however, no option but to assert that the infringement of the right of free entry of Indians in general constitutes the very basis of the proposed Immigration Agreement. Not only is it, therefore, a breach of the definite understanding reached both inside and outside Parliament, but it is also a flagrant violation of the assurances given and protection promised by Ministers of His Majesty's Government. The real intention and the promised arrangement, therefore was that Section 36 of the Government of Burma Act coupled with Paragraph XX of the Instrument of Instructions gave the charter for free entry to Indians in general into Burma without saying in terms that the Burma Legislature may not restrict the entry of Indians into that country. An invasion on this constitutional right of vital importance deprives Indians in Burma as well as the Indians having business connections with that country of the rights guaranteed to them under Part V of the Government of Burma Act. We fail to understand why the Government of India did not feel themselves bound to see that these assurances and undertakings were fully implemented and observed in their proper spirit in the Agreement.

AGREEMENT ENTIRELY UNACCEPTABLE.

13. Under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act of 1935 no "disability, liability, restriction or condition" can be imposed on British subjects domiciled in India and subjects of an Indian State "in regard to travel, residence, the acquisition, holding or disposition of property, the holding of public office or the carrying on of any occupation, trade, business or profession. The proposed Agreement leaves it to the discretion of the Government of Burma whether to allow an Indian resident in Burma or an Indian living in India and having business connection with Burma to go or to return to that country. The Indian is thus deprived of the rights which are guaranteed to him under Section 44 (3) referred to above. We are, therefore, of the opinion that unless the rights of free entry of Indians in general in consonance with the assurances and pledges given in the past is assured, the Agreement would be entirely unacceptable to us. A Note is enclosed along with this communication which embodies the assurances and safeguards referred to in this and the above paragraphs (Appendix I.)

14. In view of the general intention expressed at the time of the passage of the Government of Burma Act, we would not be opposed to any arrangement about unskilled Indian Immigration into Burma in accordance with the understanding reached at the time. We must, however, state that it was extremely unfair to have prohibited a large number of labouring men from proceeding to Burma from the 21st July, 1941. Whatever arrangement for the regulation of the Immigration of unskill labour may eventually be evolved, it is only fair that a sufficient long notice should be given before such a regulation comes into force. We hope that in the evolution of a final arrangement for this purpose, the warning sounded by Mr. Baxter about "hasty and ill-judged action" leading to "economic maladjustments" will be borne in mind in the common interests of India and Burma.

15. Another important feature of the Agreement is the division of the Indians residing in Burma into three categories. The first category consists of those who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future and their families as bound up with its interests. The second category consists of those who have resided in Burma for seven years out of the nine years immediately preceding the 15th July 1941. The third category comprises those who were residing in Burma on the 15th July, 1941. Different treatment is to be accorded to each of these classes in regard to their status as well as the right of re-entry into Burma. Apart from the fact that such an attempt will result in Indians living in Burma forgetting their identity of interests, it constitutes a negation of the rights guaranteed to them under Part V of the Government of Burma Act. Moreover, persons desirous of preceding to Burma from 1st October, 1941, will be classified under two classes of permit holders called A and B. Not only is the number of the A and B class permit holders to be determined by the Government of Burma but it will also be for that Government alone to decide to whom the A and B permits should be given from amongst the total number of permits fixed for each of these classes. Not only does this strike at the very root of the right of free entry assured to Indians as referred to in the above paragraphs in the light of the assurances and pledges given but it is also calculated seriously to affect the business of Indians established in Burma.

16. Part V of the Government of Burma Act guarantees to Indians right in regard to travel, residence, acquisition, holding or disposition of property, the holding of public office or the carrying on of any occupation, trade, business or profession. It also guarantees certain rights to Joint Stock Companies, incorporated by or under the Laws of British India and to ships and aircrafts registered in British India. If the right of preventing the entry of persons proceeding to Burma on assured employment in business houses, firms and other fields is to be given to the Government of Burma as contemplated in the Agreement, it would result in not merely the stopping of any competition of Indian labour but it may also involve the steady elimination of the trade, business and industry of Indians by driving out of the country and preventing the entry of those engaged or employed therein. Moreover, rights guaranteed to Joint Stock Companies, ships and aircraft registered in British India are not subject to Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act empowering that Government to restrict the right to entry of Indians into that country We, therefore, submit that any indirect attempt thus made by the provisions of the Immigration Agreement to restrict the movements of the Officers and employees of these Joint Stock Companies, ships and aircraft is "ultra vires" of the Government of Burma Act. The permit system will also strike at banking and several other business houses which require a steady and continuous flow of employees, both experienced and fresh, who will have to be sent from India to Burma. The nine-year limit fixed for B permits would involve irreparable injury by depriving these businesses of the services of experienced employees by the simple device of declining to permit them to re-enter or reside in Burma after a period of nine years

"ULTRA VIRES."

17. Although we do not propose to examine in detail several other objectionable features of the Agreement, we would like to stress that so long as the fundamental basis of the Agreement is not altered, it will remain unacceptable. There is another aspect of the matter to which we would invite your attention. The Agreement, we are advised, is "ultra vires" of the Government of Burma Act in several particulars. The acquisition of immigration permits before entering Burma, the imposition of A and B permits on Indians resident at present in Burma or on those who have business connections with Burma, the restriction of the period for which the permit may be given, the fixing of quotas for persons other than those coming under the category of unskilled labourers, the imposition of a literacy test the demand for the payment of residential fees and deposits, the insistence of the clauses "have made Burma their permanent home" and "regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests" as conditions precedent for the acquisition of the Burma domicile are not only in conflict with the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to Indians under the Government of Burma Act but are "ultra vires" of that Act itself. We consider it quite essential that these aspects of the Agreement need to be specially examined in the light of the Government of Burma Act and the assurances and pledges given in connection therewith. Whatever may be the legal view taken on these points, we must however make it clear that India cannot and will not be a party to any agreement which will deprive Indians resident in Burma or Indians having business connections with Burma and desirous of proceeding to that country of the rights guaranteed to them under the Government of Burma Act. We would, therefore, earnestly urge upon the Government of India to get the fundamental basis of the Agreement changed and to secure for those Indians who have got property or business in Burma or who are engaged in trade, business, profession, occupation, service, etc., in that country as well as to their officers and staff and to their family members and dependents, both now and in the future, free and unfettered right of entry and re-entry into Burma. Indians should in this respect be granted the same right of entry and re-entry as Britishers carrying on trade, business or profession or engaged in occupation, service, etc. We would therefore, most strongly appeal to the Government of India to weigh the implications and the effects of the Agreement in the light of what we have stated in the above paragraphs and get the agreement radically revised in such a manner as will not only "secure for the Indian community settled and resident in Burma recognition of their legitimate rights" as mentioned in the joint statement issued by the two Governments but also ensure the continuance of the enjoyment of those rights now and hereafter.

18. Although we have stated above that we do not propose to examine all the clauses of the Agreement as we are opposed to its very basis, we cannot help referring to Clause 14 of the Agreement which prescribes a new moral code for Indians in Burma in the matter of marriage or cohabitation with women belonging to an indigenous race of Burma, which is not prescribed for people of any other country living in Burma. We are constrained to remark that not only in this clause humiliating and insulting to India but it is full of potentialities for enormous mischief against Indians residing in that country. No people with any sense of self-respect left in them can tolerate it. We wonder how the Honourable Member, who was anxious to do nothing that was incompatible with the honour of India, could have overlooked the implications of this clause and been a party to it. We would, therefore, empha-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1.)

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BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 12, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 9, 1360
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Hightide 9-50, 21-44
Lowtide: 3-00, 16-05

BOMBAY SHOP ASSISTANTS' FEDERATION: A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Federation will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at its office 58/60 Champagali (M. J. Market).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Owing to general breakdown of Rangoon-Prome telegraph wires, telegrams to and from Burma are subject to serious delay.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY: Out of the three candidates who appeared at the examination for the Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics (D.G.O.) held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, in August 1941, only one candidate Mr. Dattatraya Madhav Garud, has passed the examination.

INSTITUTE OF OCCULT SCIENCES: Dr. Saigal will speak on "Miracle of Breath" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the hall of Suniti Girls' School, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON 'EDUCATION': Under the joint auspices of the Social Workers' Society and the Muslim Students' Union, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Union's Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. Dr. J. Mackenzie will preside and Rev. Father Duhr, Prof. M. F. Collaco, and Dr. B. H. Mehta will speak on "What type of education is best suited for India of to-day."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, when Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, I.M.S., will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

A.R.P. B. S. DISTRICT: Mr. Charles Bigwood, will deliver a lecture on "Duties of an Air Raid Warden" at the St. Andrews High School Hall, Bandra, at 6-45 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

VIJAYANAGAR GANAPATI UTSAV COMMITTEE: Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., will deliver a lecture on "The Present Political Situation" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at 'Vijayanagar' Building, near B. B. and C. I. Station, Dadar.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Arise, My Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night In Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Men of Boys' Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Broadway Limited" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Saloon Bar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
Pathe—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday In Bombay" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Manthan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—Daily change of programme.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

To-day's Ganpati Programmes

AT YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: 4 p.m. Music for Students of Music Class of the Association (for ladies only). 6-30 p.m. Lecture by Mr. K. M. Munshi.
AT KALYAN ANDHRA ASSOCIATION: 9 to 11-30 p.m. Telugu Drama Sarangadhara by Sit. P. Rangachar and party.
AT BRAHMANA SABHA: Magic lantern lecture by Dr. K. S. Mahaskar 3 p.m. Discourse by Shankaracharya Bharati Krishna Swami 6-30 p.m. Discourse by N. G. Phatak Sastry 10 p.m.

Chitrakut Sevashram

The Secretary of the Chitrakut Sevashram, Sevashram Building, Chitrakut, Dt. Banda, writes:—A large number of letters have been received at the Chitrakut Sevashram, (Chitrakut, Banda, U. P.) enquiring if the famous asthma specific of 65 years Chitrakut fame will be distributed free on the ensuing Bhadra Purnima. We regret that there are various difficulties in the way of the distribution of the medicine on that date. Some of the rare herbs which enter into the composition of the drug have not yet been secured. We may announce in this connection that the drug will be distributed as usual on the "Khojaguri" Full Moon date.

DEATH OF A PIR

The death occurred in Bombay on Sunday, of Pir Sayed Mohammed Saieh Alkadri Al Gilani of Baghdad. The funeral which took place on the same evening was attended by a large number of his followers. The 'Vayez' ceremony at the Haji Esmail Habib Mosque, Kambekar Street on Monday night. The 'Ziyarat' ceremony will be held at the same place at 9-40 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).

APPEAL TO STUDENTS OF FORT

Mr. P. M. Joshi, General Organiser, Fort Students' Union, writes:—
It has been decided to hold a Conference of the representatives of the schools and colleges in the Fort area, under the auspices of the Fort Students' Union, to discuss the constructive programme arranged by the Union, on Saturday, the 6th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Union.
Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.
It is hoped that the students will send their representatives without fail, and help the cause of the student world.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Citizens' Committee appointed by the Citizens' Meeting held on 17th August, for the transformation of the Civic Guards into auxiliary military force or, in the alternative, to organize Volunteer Defence Corps on the line of the Home Guards in England, will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Sir H. M. Mehta, will preside.

A MUSLIM WEDDING

The wedding was solemnized at Begmohamed Baug on Sunday, of Mr. Aghajani Kashmiree, well-known scenarist of the National Studios, to Miss Khurshid Iqbal Begum, daughter of the late Qazi Kabir-uddin, Bar-at-Law.
On Sunday night, Mr. Nawab Kashmiree, the New Theatres Star and cousin of the bridegroom, entertained over a hundred guests to dinner at the Muzaffarabad Hall.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Students Union, Bombay selections from "Gitanjali" were recited by students at the St. Xavier's High School Hall on Sunday evening when Sir Vithal Chaudavarkar presided.
Speakers including the secretary of the Union, paid high tributes to the memory of Dr. Tagore. They dwelt on the Poet's manifold achievements which made him famous throughout the world.

ISMAILIA HOUSING SOCIETY

In view of the delay in registering the Society by the Government of Bombay and the steep rise in the price of building materials and land and the difficulty in obtaining them due to Government war requirements, the Board of the Ismailia Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd. has decided not to proceed with its building activities but to expedite the registration of the Society.

Woman's Role In National Renaissance

BOMBAY, Monday.

A strong plea to undo the injustice done to the Indian woman through centuries of worn-out social customs and conventions, and to put her on a level of equality with the male sex, was made by Lady Ramrao speaking on "the part an Indian woman has to play in our national renaissance", before the students of the Bombay Law College, to day. Prof. K R. Mehta presided.
The lecturer said that no national renaissance was possible without the woman taking her legitimate place side by side with man.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud speaker programme for to-day (Tuesday):
Marathi: 8 a.m. Recorded music. 8-05 News bulletin. 8-20 Recorded music. 8-25 "Roosevelt's call for Democracy"—Talk. 8-30 Recorded music. 8-35 "Far East"—A talk.
Marathi: 5-30 p.m. Recorded music. 5-35 "Unrest in Bulgaria"—A talk. 5-40 Recorded music. 5-45 News bulletin. 6 Recorded music. 6-05 "Britain's strength is growing"—Talk.
Gujarati: 10 a.m. Recorded music. 10-05 News bulletin—A talk. 10-20 Recorded music. 10-25 "Roosevelt's call for Democracy"—A talk. 10-30 Recorded music. 10-35 "Far East"—A talk.
Gujarati: 4 p.m. Recorded music. 4-05 News bulletin. 4-20 Recorded music. 4-25 "Unrest in Bulgaria"—A talk. 4-30 Recorded music. 4-35 "Britain's strength is growing"—A talk.
Hindustani: 1 p.m. Recorded music. 1-05 News bulletin. 1-20 Recorded music. 1-25 "Roosevelt's call for Democracy"—Talk.
Hindustani: 6-30 p.m. Recorded music. 6-35 "Far East"—A talk. 6-40 Recorded music. 6-45 News bulletin. 7 Recorded music. 7-05 "Unrest in Bulgaria"—A talk. 7-15 Recorded music. 7-20 "Britain's strength is growing"—Talk.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

During the week-end the Suburbs witnessed several Ganpati processions. All the processions were very peaceful, except one in Chimbai area at Bandra, which would have ended in hand-to-hand fight were it not for the timely interference of the Police. This was the cause of certain differences between two parties of fisher-folks.

GAMBLING IN THE FAIR

As the Bandra Fair approaches once more my thoughts have turned to the question of games of skill, luck and all those that come under the gambling act.
The Bandra Fair has been kept clean from this sort of vice during the last few years by the police, and it is hoped the police will spare no efforts to check this this year also.

Women Students' Conference

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Organising Committee, Bombay Women Students' Conference, write:—
The women students of Bombay have shown on the last Convocation Day that they are prepared to play their part in the student movement of the city. It is our hope that this enthusiasm and energy will find permanent expression in an organised body of women students, namely the Women's Section of the Bombay Students' Union. To rally the women students round a common platform and to create wider support for the Women's Section of the Bombay Students' Union, it is proposed to hold a Bombay Women Students' Conference on the 14th September, 1941. The Conference is open to women students of all the colleges and to the girl-students of the matric and pre-matric classes of the High Schools of the city and suburbs. The Delegates tickets can be had for as. 4 at all the schools and colleges. Resolutions to be discussed in the forthcoming Conference should be sent to the Secretaries, Bombay Women Students' Conference, at the office of the Bombay Students' Union 38, Harvey Road, Bombay 7, by 10th September, 1941.

Parsi Matrimonial Court

At a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace held at the Parsi Punchayet Office, Hornby Road, Mr. Cavasji D. Panday was elected as a delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, in the vacancy caused by the death of Khan Bahadur Cawasji J. Petigara. Only two candidates contested the election. Mr. Panday who was elected, got 44 votes, whereas Mrs. Freni Cama got only 39.
Mr. Panday's name will be recommended to the Government of Bombay, whose final sanction is necessary before filling in the vacancy.

Death Of Mr. A. Benjamin

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Aaron Benjamin, a well-known public worker and leader in the Bene Israel community, which occurred on Friday night at his residence at Jacob Circle at the age of 71.
The late Mr. Benjamin was President of the Tifer-e-reth Synagogue for nearly 25 years and was intimately connected with it for nearly four decades.
He was one of the founders of the Jewish Co-operative Bank and was connected with it as a member of the Managing Committee or as Secretary or President for over 25 years.
He was one of the leading figures in All-India Israelite League and for several years a member of the Managing Committee of the Israelite School, now known as the Sir Elly Kadoorie School

Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh At Malad

The Secretary Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh, writes:—
The well-known ex-revolutionary and now a staunch Gandhite, Sardar Prithvisinhji has recently started with the blessings of Gandhiji, the Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh at Rambag Malad, Bombay.
The object of the Sangh is to serve the country through physical training in a manner which will, while making the people physically strong, energetic and active, impart appropriate cultural training to their minds and intellect and make their life devoted to truth, non-violence and service.
Seth Rameshwardas Birla and other important personalities of Bombay have joined the Managing Committee of the Sangh. The annual class for would be workers has already begun where physical training and lectures on different subjects are being given. The institution has made an appeal to the youths of the country to join its annual classes without delay.

Follow Mahatma And Win India's Goal

While hoisting the national flag, on Sunday, in the A Ward Sjt. T. Lokesh who was recently released from the jail made a speech exhorting Indians to rally under the national flag, adding that all persons (whether belonging to the Congress or not) should realise the gravity of the national struggle, started under the leadership of Mahatma, and do their best to get freedom for the country.
Sjt. Rustomji Elchidan laid stress on non-violence which was the sheet ancher of the Congress. Through their accredited leader Mahatmaji they would be able to reach their goal.

CITY MUNICIPAL ACT
Objections Period Extended.

The period for receiving objections or suggestions in respect of the draft Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, published in Part 1 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of July 17, has been extended up to September 30

BHENDY BAZAAR GUMASTA MANDAL: A general meeting of the Gumastas of Bhendy Bazaar will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. to elect the office-bearers and to discuss the ways and means to get every Friday a weekly common holiday at Jambli Moholla, Khatri Building, 2nd floor.

Rovers Cup

Quetta Mohammedans Win After Hard Struggle

In the second round of the Rovers Cup Tournament, the Mohammedan Sporting from Quetta, got the better of the "Times of India" on Monday evening by the odd goal in five after extra time was played.
The game was of a colourless variety. Science and still were very much at a discount. The visitors played a robust game which upset the local players to a certain extent. Still the pressmen managed to forge ahead through Correa, their centre-forward and held on to the lead till the interval.
Crossing over, the Mohammedans levelled up matters Rehman, their centre-forward beating the local custodian with a long, hand drive Spurred by the sudden reverse, the Pressmen gathered their forces and equalised within five minutes. Swamy their left winger claimed the point. Up and down play followed till five minutes from the end when Ibrahim, the visiting inside left, brought off the equaliser.
Extra time was called, in the very first minute of which, the visitors scored the winning goal from a flag kick by Abdul Wahid. The ball travelling into the goal in a surprising manner. The Pressmen made strenuous efforts to get on terms again but failed.
RESULT.
MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING
Quetta 3 goals.
"TIMES OF INDIA" 2 goals.
MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING, Quetta:—Ghulam Rasul; Abdul Rahim and Abdul Rehman; Abdul Wahid, Zaman Shah and Noor Mohamed: Abdul Khaliq, Mohd. Ibrahim, M. A Rehman, Safdar Ali and Hamid.
"TIMES OF INDIA": Pesha; J. D'Souza and Rex D'Souza, Middlecoat, Miranda and Anthony; W. D'Souza, Mendis, Correa, Grostale and Swamy.
Referee: H. C. Swallow.
TO-DAY'S GAME.
Bombay City Police vs Delhi F.A., at 5-40 p.m.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Surprise Defeat Of City Police By H. V. M.

In the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament four matches were played off at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, during the last week-end. The first match on Saturday saw the B.E.S.T. conquering the first string of the Royal Indian Navy by the big margin of 7 goals to 2. The Tramwaymen had practically their own way throughout. Butchi and Gardner registered two goals each in the first period. Len, of the Navy, reduced the lead by one before the interval. After resumption, Telang, Roy and Butchi scored one goal each for the Tramways, raising the total to 7. Before the end, Webster notched the second goal for the Navy.
W.I.A.A.'S SUCCESS
In the second game W.I.A.A. disposed of the B.B. & C.I. Railway 'A' team by three goals to nil. All the points were recorded in the first half by Dhakuram, Chander and Mohamed in their respective order. In the latter period, the Railwaymen fought harder than before and prevented their opponents from scoring. But their forwards failed to break through the opposing defence and score. The Tramwaymen will now meet the Y.M.C.A., the League Champions in the penultimate round next Sunday.
H.V.M. IN SEMI-FINAL
The H.V.M. Sports, who are leading the third division of the Harwood League, sprang a big surprise on Sunday by eliminating the City Police, a leading First Division side, in the quarter-finals. The Policemen had an off-day, of which their adversaries took full advantage. After Jones and D'Mello had put the H.V.M. ahead, the Police forwards made desperate efforts to level up matters. Rodrigues reduced the margin for them. But after changing ends H.V.M. increased the lead through Martin. This settled the issue for the Police. However much they tried they could not find the net again. The H.V.M. have now entered the semi-final round of the Tournament.
Y.M.C.A.'S NARROW VICTORY
The Senior team of the Y.M.C.A., the League Champions, experienced great difficulty in disposing of the Muslim Sports on Sunday. The absence of Murthy, Bhimrao and Humphries, three of their star players, made a good deal of difference to their attack and defence. The Muslims put up such a stout fight that the Young Men could not score at all in the initial moiety. In the latter half M. Jesudian scored a fine goal from 30 yards' range which gave the Y.M.C.A. final victory. Now the question is whether the Champions will succeed in avenging their recent defeat at the hands of the B.E.S.T. in their next engagement?

MOHENDRA M. C. CUP
NEW DELHI, August 31.

In the first round of the Mohendra Memorial Challenge Cup, the Raisina Sporting defeated the Friends Union F. C. to-day, by four goals to nil. The Raisina scored three goals in the first half of the game and added the fourth in the second half.—A. P.

"Rally Round Mahasabha"

BANGALORE, Aug. 31.

An appeal to the Hindus to rally round the British Government and support the efforts of the Viceroy in strengthening the defences of India was made by Dr. P. Varadarajulu, Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement to the press.
Dr. Naidu said: "The recent developments in the politics of the Muslim League do not surprise the Hindu nationalists. In fact, Hindus expect very serious developments as war spreads towards the frontiers of our country."
Proceeding Dr. Naidu says:—
"Mr. Munshi's Akhand Hindustan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's non-party India are only cries in the wilderness and nothing will come out of such confusion. The safety and stability of Hindus are dependent upon the strength and unity of the Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

Plea For Hindu Solidarity

The need for the different sections among Brahmins as well as the different castes among the Hindu community to unite together in the greater interests of the country was the main theme of a lecture delivered by Palayeshastri on Sunday night at the Latif Building Ganeshotsava, Dadar. The meeting was fairly attended by a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the speaker spoke for over two hours in the course of which he made an impassioned appeal to all to unite together and work with zeal for the attainment of freedom for their country.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SAMMELAN

Under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Sammelan' will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Saturday, the 6th and Sunday, the 7th instant under the presidentship of Acharya Kripalani.
The following is the programme of the Sammelan:—
Saturday, 6th September: 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Reception song, Welcome speech, President's speech.
Sunday, 7th September: 8-30 to 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) Mass spinning; 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Workers' meeting; 3 p.m. (S.T.) Sammelan.
The Sammelan is open to the public.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 65,75,200/4/11.
For the R.A.F.: Rs. 603/14/6 the staff of the Bombay Port Trust. Rs. 600 Mr. Meherjibhoy Palonji Mistry. Rs. 352/8 the members of the staff of the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 340 the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Rs. 275 The Queen Mary High School entertainment collection.
For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 625 the Minerva Mills Ltd. Rs. 500 Mr. Meherjibhoy Palonji Mistry. Rs. 353 the members of the staff of the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Bombay. Rs. 275 the Queen Mary High School entertainment collection. Rs. 100/5/7 the staff of the Bombay Port Trust.
For Families of the Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 312/8 the Minerva Mills Ltd.
For Amenities for the Indian Troops: Rs. 312/8 the Minerva Mills Ltd.
Grand Total as on Sept. 1: Rs. 65,81,385-13/3.

Shops Act Suspended For Pateti

Shops selling fruit, sweetmeats, confectionery, eggs and poultry, cloth, clothing, hosiery, fancy goods, toys, novelties, Parsi New Year cards, jewellery, flowers and sandalwood, in the city of Bombay, the Poona Suburban Municipal Borough and the Poona Cantonment have been permitted by the Government of Bombay to keen open until 10 p.m during the coming Pateti Holidays (September 4 and 5) Persons employed in these shops will be entitled to overtime wages prescribed bby the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, for the extended hours.
The periods of work and intervals of rest in such shops should be so arranged that they should not be together spread over more than 14 hours a day.

Bahadur Yarjung's Apology

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 1

A Gazette Extraordinary issued here has published the apology tendered by Bahadur Yarjung, President of the All-India States' Muslim League, to the Nizam "for what may appear an act of disobedience on my part of the order passed by your Exalted Highness regarding participation of Mashdars in political activities of the State."
The Nizam accepting the apology hopes that "Bahadur Yarjung will appreciate this act of leniency and exercise greater care in the future and that he will turn over a new leaf in his public life so as to clear up the present atmosphere and at the same time bring about reconciliation of the different communities in the country so that they may live together in peace and harmony—a thing which is very essential in the present difficult times."—A.P.

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HP SAUCE

Rich, fruity H.P. Sauce gives it extra flavour, added piquancy. H.P. is superb, too, with all meat, fish, cheese and egg dishes. Untouched by heat.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

No man can be vital, energetic, full of health and high spirits, if his blood is deficient in Iron. Iron makes your blood rich and strong. Iron energises all the cells of your body. Iron makes you the alert, successful kind of man other men envy and women admire. The quick and certain way to get Strength through Iron is a course of Iron Jelloids. Two varieties are available "No. 2 variety" is plain and is designed for ordinary use. "No. 2a variety" contains a large proportion of quinine and is recommended to anyone recovering from fever or other tropical illnesses. Start taking Iron Jelloids today.

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A WELCOME ADDITION TO BOMBAY BANKS

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

Head Office: 43-45, Apollo Street, Fort.
City Branch: EBRAHIM MANSIONS, Kalbadevi Road.

This Bank is established principally to inculcate the banking habits amongst the middle class people of this country, and besides carrying on all kinds of Banking Business, it will endeavour to help the growth of small and medium scale industries:

The Board of Directors include eleven Leading Merchants Representing various Trades and Industries.

Mr. SANKALCHAND G. SHAH, B.A., LL.B., MERCHANT, is Chairman of the Board.

Mr. N. C. KHORANA, B.Com., formerly Bombay Manager of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., is the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Formal Opening Ceremony of the Bank will take place on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1941, at 5-45 P.M.

Mr. CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, J.P., President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries will preside and perform the opening ceremony.

Telephone No. 22031 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941.

JOINT REPRESENTATION

Elsewhere we publish the full text of the joint representation to the Government of India regarding the Indo-Burma Agreement on Immigration, made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Committee of the All Parities Meeting held at Madras on 28th July and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. In its representative character the document leaves little to be desired. It has also been carefully prepared in the light of all the criticism made on the Agreement by responsible bodies in various parts of the country. All the three bodies have had the advantage of meeting the Indian Delegation from Burma which had specially come over to this country to place their case before the Government and the public of India. Finally, the Council of the Imperial Citizenship Association and the Madras Committee have also had the benefit of an interview with Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai who concluded the Agreement. Even a casual reading of the representation will convince one of its soundness and thoroughness. It is, indeed, an unanswerable indictment of the Agreement.

Baxter Report Findings

It is unnessary for us at this stage to review here all features of the representation, as we have already discussed the whole question on previous occasions in its various aspects. But a few words are necessary about some special features of the document. One is its thorough examination of the relevent portions of the Baxter Report on which the Agreement purports to be based. The memorandum cites the more important findings of Mr. Baxter and shows how these run counter to the principal recommendations of the Agreement. For Instance, while the Agreement assumes that Indian emigration to Burma causes or seriously aggravates unemployment of Burmans in their own country, Mr. Baxter states definitely that "there is no evidence of any kind to suggest that Indians have displaced Burmans from employment which they had previously obtained" and that "Indian labour in the past has been supplementary rather than alternative to Burmese labour". Even as regards immigration from India in the future, he says that "on the whole the volume of immigration from India adjusts itself to the conditions of economic prosperity in Burma" and that the fear of immigration "is often based upon a superficial and pessimistic view of the possibilities for the future development of Burma," when as a matter of fact "there is a wide field for fruitful positive action by the opening up of additional avenes of employment for the people of the country." It is amazing, indeed, that the Government of India failed to make proper use of these findings to safeguard the interests of Indians.

Reconsider It

Another strong feature of the representation in question is its exposure of the procedural irregularities in concluding the Agreement. Quoting the various assurances given by British Government at the time of separating Burma, to safeguard the right of free entry of Indians other than unskilled workers, the representation describes the Agreement as "a breach of the definite agreement reached both inside and outside Parliament" and "a flagrant violation of the assurances given and protection promised by Ministers of His Majesty's Government." It goes further and shows that the Agreement is *ultra vires* of the Government of Burma Act and that several of its provisions are "in conflict with the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to Indians under the Act." Whatever may be the legal aspect of the question, the Agreement is grossly unfair to Indians. In the circumstances the least that Government should do is to accept the request made in the Indian representation that "the Agreement be considered "de novo" in consultation with the accredited representatives of all interests concerned and that a conference for that purpose be convened at as early a date as possible". Meanwhile, it is, of course, necessary that the Secretary of State should refrain from issuing an Order-in-Council embodying the terms of the Agreement.

Ineunu's Message

We suggested yesterday that the Turks would fight any attempted encroachment upon their neutrality or the territorial integrity of their country. Virtual confirmation of that view comes from no less an authority than the President himself of the Turkish Republic. On the occasion of the nineteenth anniversary of the Victory Fete—Nationalist Turkey's final triumph over Venezelist Greece and her patrons—President Ineunu has sent a message to the Turkish Army in which there occurs the following significant passage:

"If the evident and sincere efforts of the Republican Government do not suffice and the Turkish Army is called upon to fulfil its duties, I am sure our army will act in such a way as to enhance our pride in its past deeds of heroism".

This is a clear enough warning. To whom could it have been addressed?

Evidently the President was not warning Britain—nor, therefore, her ally, Russia. For, in the first place the Iranian incident which Turkey did not like has ended peacefully; in the second place Britain is on terms of alliance with Turkey, and, in the third place, the British would do nothing against Turkey even if, by an impossible chance, the latter gave her any cause for complaint. Clearly, therefore, President Ineunu had Germany and Italy in his mind. If this is so, the President's message confirms rumours of Axis military concentrations on the frontiers of European and Asiatic Turkey and of German attempts to press Turkey to yield a passage for Axis troops to the Middle East. To these attempts his reply is clear: Turkey will sincerely honour her obligations under the Turco-German Pact of neutrality but if the Axis Powers create trouble, the Turkish Army will unhesitatingly take up the challenge. And, as the Victory Fete celebrations demonstrate, so will the whole people of Turkey.

Russian Situation

Weather—but acting only as an auxiliary to the brave and grim determination of the Russian army—is slowing down the German offensive in the northern and central sectors. In the Ukraine, the Russians have at some points launched counter-attacks while the blowing up of the Dnieper Dam is likely to stop the Germans in the extreme south for at least a few weeks. The enemy is, of course, trying hard to cross the Dnieper as is clear from the latest account of one costly failure. But Marshal Budenny is certain to make the Nazis pay heavily for any success across the river. The Fuehrer had planned to liquidate Russia in ten weeks. The end of the tenth week sees him still far way from literally every one of his comparatively major objectives, to say nothing of his main objective. Indeed, as Reuter's Moscow correspondent points out, "the Russian army's fighting power is not substantially impaired. Russia can hold the Nazis provided she is fully assisted with supplies from America and Britain.

Sir Sitaram's Plea For Convention Of Legislators

STRUGGLE & FIGHT FOR CHRISTIAN PEACE

War Against Tyranny Is Not Crime, Says Cardinal Hinsley

LONDON, August 31.

A decided negative to those who contend that all war is unjust and opposed to Christian principle was given by Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, addressing Catholic members of the Canadian Forces serving in England at Aldershot today.

Hinsley, who spoke in English and French, said, "There are persons who tell us that all war is unjust and utterly opposed to the Gospel of Jesus Christ; that the Church forbids us to take part in warfare of any kind.

This false conclusion is from dangerous exaggeration. True war is hideous and hateful. It is a summary of the worst evils that can befall mankind. But as long as the tyranny of unchecked passion, jealousy, greed and ambition exists, so long shall we be subject to the menace of war.

War for war's sake is crime. War is justifiable only if it is the sole available means for securing peace. The soldier who dies for his brothers and to defend the hearths and altars of his country reaches the highest of all degrees of charity."

Concluding, he urged all to struggle and fight, that peace of Christ might reign.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. Official Meets Karnatak Congressmen

DHARWAR, August 31.

Mr. Sadiq Ali, Office Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who is touring Karnatak, visited Dharwar yesterday. He met the heads of the various District Congress Committees and discussed with them the local problems.

In the evening he met Congress workers from all over Karnatak and explained to them the present Satyagraha campaign with special reference to the constructive programme. Mr. Sadiq Ali left for Belgaum to-day, where he concludes his Karnatak tour.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

"The suspension gives to us no chance of offering a considered or organised opinion on anything concerning the provincial administration. Direction, association and influence are the three stages of political evolution 'vis-a-vis' the people and the Government", declared Sir Sitaram President of the Provincial Legislative Council, inaugurating this afternoon the first meeting of members of the Council, after the suspension of the Legislatures. Of the 52 members who are out of jail 32 were present.

CONFERENCE OF LEGISLATORS

Sir Sitaram added "the suspension of the constitution has taken away the first four reasons which we need not go into and for which no blame need be apportioned by me. Serious doubts about an alternative stable Government responsible to the legislature set at rest both the first and the second stage. But I for one, cannot understand why the third stage at which the province stood about half a century ago could not be resorted to in 1940 or 1941. What was there, he asked, to prevent the convening by Government of a conference or convention of such members of the Legislature as were willing to influence the provincial administration in the financial or legislative measures with powers to initiate discussion and to ask questions within reasonable limits.

The Administration as carried out at present he said was no doubt smooth and efficient but it was contrary to the oft-proclaimed ideals of British rule in India, viz., self-government.

NO HAMPERING WAR EFFORT

Stressing that the Conference should not do anything to hamper war efforts, Sir Sitaram said: "We must press on the Government the need of moving in the matter". He felt that members of the Provincial Legislature should meet once a year at least, a week after the formulation of the budget. He suggested that this Council might constitute three or four sub-committees, whose duties could be formulated. Controversial subjects should of course, be avoided, since there were amongst members, Congressmen, Muslim Leaguers, Hindu Sabhites and others. Concluding, Sir Sitaram hoped that the members would be able to assert themselves in the counsels of the Government and the people.—A. P.

SOME INDIANISATION, THIS!

Indians' Claim For Secretaryships Ignored In Civil Defence Dept.?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

How even in the new Departments organised for the additional members of the Viceroy's Council, Indians' claims are receiving no better treatment is disclosed by the proposed appointments for Civil Defence Department, over which Hon. E. Raghavendra Rau is to preside.

It is understood Mr. Ibbetson from the United Provinces will be its Secretary and will be assisted by Messrs. Lillie and Bryson, who will be Deputy-Secretary and Under-Secretary, respectively.

As at present there is only one Indian Secretary in the whole of the Government of India, though the number of Secretaries has doubled itself in the last few years, it was hoped that, at least, for the Departments now created for the new Indian members Indians will be given a chance of becoming Secretaries, but the appointments now being proposed—even before the members have taken charge—hold out little hope! The only change in policy appears to be that the new Secretaries will get Rs. 3,500 as salary, and not 4,000 as others!

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER CONVINCED

Sure Of U. S. Help To Young Democracies Of S. Pacific

TORONTO, Sept. 1.

The New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Peter Fraser, told pressmen here that he was convinced after conferences with President Roosevelt and other high United States officials that the people of the United States would not stand by complacently while any attack was launched on the young democracies of the southern Pacific and the D. E. I., and that any attempt to destroy European civilisation in the Pacific would be resisted by the United States.

Asked about reports of Japanese-American conference he said that the situation in the Pacific was critical but not past the adjustment stage provided reason prevailed and the ultimate futility of aggression was realised.—Reuter.

PREPARING IDEAL VILLAGE

A.-I. Women's Conference Committee To Meet On Monday

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

Margaret E. Cousins, Convenor of the Special Committee of the All-India Women's Conference in a communication to the Press from Kotagiri says:—

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the women's conference a special Committee was appointed to investigate the proposal that the Conference should concentrate on one or more villages and make them centres or models for demonstrating women's ideals for making village people happier, healthier and wealthier. This Committee will meet from September 8 to 10 inclusive in the Lady Irwin College of Home Science New Delhi, with Lady B. Rama Rao as Chairwoman. The Committee which consists of twenty members is meeting with the object of drafting a plan for this project to be put before the next annual women's Conference which will be held in Rajahmundry during the Christmas week.—A. P.

"ABSOLUTELY DEVOID OF TRUTH"

BANGKOK, Aug. 31.

Reuter's special correspondent writes: The frequency with which the Thai Government has lately felt obliged to issue official denial of rumours has aroused widespread comment in political quarters here. Analysis shows that in the last few weeks, no fewer than 16 press reports from Japanese sources have been either flatly denied in 'communiques' or scouted by authoritative spokesmen while only one report from non-Japanese sources drew forth official contradiction.

"Absolutely devoid of truth" is how a Thai Government 'communique' dismiss the latest Japanese allegation that British and American Ministers in Bangkok have threatened economic pressure against Thailand unless she ceased trade relations with Japan.

The 'communique' mildly rebukes a Japanese daily for suggesting that after Iran, Thailand will be the next victim of Anglo-American aggression.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SIMLA, September 1.

Contact was established yesterday between Russian and British forces in Iran, according to a 'communique' issued here.

"On August 31 another detachment of our troops moved from Kermanshah on Senna (70 miles to the north) to make contact with the forward Soviet forces. They met a small detachment of the latter who withdrew to their headquarters after a mutual exchange of compliments."—A. P. I.

* * *

At a function in Calcutta, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have appealed to Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar to give every possible help to Government's war effort.

We didn't know that Doctor Sapru was given to indulging in unnecessary superfluities.

* * *

At the same function—by the way, it was in honour of Mr. N. R. Sarkar—Doctor Sapru also declared that politics was a matter of choosing between two evils.

That was much better.

* * *

In the opinion of Britain's otherwise able Foreign Secretary, "had Britain and her French and Belgian Allies possessed in France last summer the armoured units and air support that the German armies enjoyed, Germany might to-day be fighting a war on land on two fronts."

Quite wrong. For in that case, the Fuehrer would not have presented Britain a strong relief and a powerful Ally in Soviet Russia.

* * *

According to advices reaching maritime circles in America, lack of materials has caused Italy to halt in the construction of the two 35,000 ton battleships, 'Impero' and 'Roma.'

This lack of materials is, in fact, a boon to Italy. It saves her the inevitable destruction of two valuable battleships.

* * *

In a Victory-Day message to the Army, President Ineunu says: "If the evident and sincere efforts of the Republican Government do not suffice and the Turkish Army is called upon to fulfil its duties, I am sure our army will act in such a way as to enhance our pride in our past deeds of heroism."

Hullo, hullo! What's that?'

* * *

LONDON, September 1.—Von Papen will shortly leave for Vienna where he is to undergo a surgical operation, says an Istanbul message quoted by the Vichy radio.—Reuter.

He would, of course, most cheerfully undergo this trial in preference to an operation by Gestapo surgeons.

* * *

Addressing an informal gathering at Hyde Park on the past, present and future war situation, Mr. Roosevelt declared: " . . . we have a great deal to be thankful for."

And, as he himself explained, "including the fact that this is still a peaceful gathering."

* * *

According to Reuter, these reports from Istanbul that Nazi officers are studying the Turkish terrain instructing on methods of "passing over natural borders."

Which, we are sure, will also prove to be methods of passing away.

* * *

Paris and Berlin reports announce that M. Laval and M. Deat are both improving.

We are glad. They must live to witness the resurgence of Free France.

* * *

Doctor Goebbels is reported to be on a visit to Venice.

But why? Isn't Italian propaganda already Goebbelised?

* * *

A certain officer's confidential report had written on it, by his commanding officer: "This officer should go far." The Brigade Commander added "The farther the better", and finally the District Commander wrote, "He should start at once?"

FRANKLY SPEAKING

What Finns Want

As a British military commentator points out, "on the 71st day of the war on the Eastern Front, all that the German High Command can claim is the Finnish success at Viipuri (Viborg) and the Finnish advances to the Karelian Isthmus". The Russians have not yet confirmed these successes, but they may now be accepted as true. The fall of Viborg and Finnish advance in Karelia increase the threat to Leningrad from the north although it is quite probable that the main defences of Leningrad will prove equal to the occasion. What we want particularly to note here is the suggestion in a Finnish newspaper that Finland's war with Russia would be over as soon as territory lost to the latter in 1940 had been recovered. The large majority of Finns have admittedly little affection for the Russians but they have less for the Nazis. They are in this war entirely because of the memories of 1940 and for the sake of recovering lost territory. It is not unnatural for the Finns to desire to stop at their old frontier. But it is hardly likely that the Nazis would let them do so. Such an event would, apart from weakening the threat to Leningrad constitute a grave blow to the whole of Germany's war effort and to Nazi prestige at home.

Two Ways

A recent issue of the "Hindustan Standard" published the following news para, as coming from its correspondent: "According to letters received by local Congressmen from jails and talks with those who had recent interviews with them, it appears to be certain that Mr. Asaf Ali M.L.A. (Central) and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta M.L.A. (Punjab) are not going to offer Satyagraha for the second time after their release as they have lost all faith in out and out non-violence as expounded by Gandhiji. It is also being freely talked that Lala Deshbandhu and Mr. Asaf Ali are likely to join Mr. Munshi's Akhand Hindustan Front or at least they will organise a group of their own inside the Congress". In reply to this Mr. Raghunandan Saran, the organiser, Delhi Provincial Satyagraha Committee, has issued a statement saying that "there is not an iota of truth in this allegation". He says further: "I have every reason to issue a categorical denial of it. They are as staunch and steadfast as ever. It is evidently a case of wishful thinking. It is most unjust and unsportsmanlike to level accusations against compatriots, who, for obvious reasons, are unable to defend themselves. As Satyagrahi prisoners they have not the facility to publish a statement by way of contradiction." We shall only add in this connection that it is not necessary for a Congressmen to go out of the Congress to agitate for undivided India.

Why Not Release Him?

Acharya Narendra Deva is reported to be seriously ill in the Agra Central Jail. A board of doctors who examined him has recommended that the only way he can recover his health and prolong his life would be for him to be released and sent to a health resort. But the U. P. Government are still keeping him a prisoner. It is said that the chronic asthma from which he has suffered for years had reached a serious stage at the very time he was imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules and that since then he has got worse still. It will be in the interests of Government themselves to release such a patient. Probably Government want some sort of assurance from him that he will not take part in politics and he refuses to give any assurance even if he has no intention to engage in politics during his illness. We do not see why Government should not release him unconditionally. Is their case so bad that they have to fear a bedridden man like him?

The Strongest Bond

All minorities in India will be benefited by following Dr. H. C. Mukerjee's advice to Christians to regard the goodwill of the majority community and the welfare of the country as a whole as the best safeguards of their own special interests. He paid a deserved tribute to the Congress for its disinterested service of the masses of all communities through activities like tenancy and debt legislation, prohibition, campaign against illiteracy, irrigation projects, removal of the legitimate grievances of the industrial workers and the ameliorative measures which granted certain civic rights to the Harijans. Morever, the whole philosophy of khaddar is that the well-to-do should help the poor villagers irrespective of class or creed. We have not the least doubt that widely extended service of the types mentioned above will be the most powerful cement to bind the various communities in the country.

Civilised Man Too Can Learn From Aborigines

Verrier Elwin's Lecture At Green's: Rs. 375 Collected

BOMBAY, Monday.

The disastrous effect of civilization on the primitive tribes, in whom its engendered fear, despair and mass-neurosis leading them on to illogical and destructive actions, and also the lessons of honesty, simplicity and love, which modern man could learn from them, were stressed by Mr. Verrier Elwin, speaking to the Progressive Group this evening at the Green's Hotel.

Prof. J. C. Daruwala, who presided, paid a tribute to the extraordinary work of Mr Elwin among the aboriginal tribes. Formerly, forty per cent of the money which he required for his work was coming from abroad. Now it was only 5 per cent. Hence, it was only right that Indians should help him as his work was among them.

What, asked Mr. Elwin, was the fundamental value of civilisation mirrored against the life of primitive people? Modern economics had a disastrous effect on these people. It had created in them a psychology of fear formerly unknown to them. The picture that the modern man had presented to these simple guileless people was a terrifying, sinister picture, which had created a fear-neurosis in them.

Referring to the effect of the primitives' impact with modern finance, banking, factories and industries he said that they had destroyed his ability to make beautiful things like wood-carving and feather decorations. Contact with civilisation had made them lose the use of their hands and fingers which was a tragic thing.

A mass-neurosis born of despair took possession of the primitives when they looked at the cunning and the sophistry and the "educated wiles" of modern man. This neurosis was often expressed by them through the burning down of huts, the slaughter of animals and the destruction of beautiful trees.

Continuing the speaker said that by observing and contacting the civilised world the primitives were getting ashamed of their own songs, dances and games and other harmless amusements.

YOU CAN LEARN FROM THEM

Referring to what the primitives could teach modern man, Mr Elwin said that something very like despair and rage possessed him when he thought of the innumerable ills from which these tribes suffered. They were the victims of the money-lender, the landlord and the vested interests on the one hand, and the inexplicable behaviour of nature, droughts and storms on the other hand. In the face of all this, the primitive people exhibited exemplary patience, heroism and hardihood which the civilised man could very well copy.

Some outstanding characteristics which he saw in the primitive tribes were, a very high degree of honesty, simplicity and tolerance. Their houses were never locked, because thieving was unknown to them. They were sensitive and gentle, yet they were never upset by the pettiness or rude behaviour of others.

COMMUNAL LIFE

The primitive man was not an individualist. The entire community lived together and shared all joys and sorrows and the fruits of their labour. A prominent trait of the aborigines was their great love for children. It was a common belief among them that the earth trembled with joy every time a child first walked thereon.

They had a fully developed theology, but their religion centred round their hearth and home, the field and the cooking utensils, all of which were worshipped as the givers of life. They exhibited a very high moral sense which was based on charity springing from the wells of true human love and kindliness.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a tribute to the matchless courage, devotion, love and patience of the primitive woman. "To watch them", he said, "was more than a hundred sermons."

A purse of Rs. 375 was presented to Mr. Elwin by the Progressive Group for the carrying on of his work.

CAUSE OF LAG IN WAR PRODUCTION

British T. U. C. Chief Answers Critics

EDINBURGH, September 1.

Welcoming Russia as an Ally, Mr. George Gibson (Manchester) in his presidential address at the annual Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh to-day said that this did not imply the least sympathy with the British Communist Party leaders. "The astonishing gyrations of these people have placed them in the lowest category in the esteem of the British working class," said Mr. Gibson. "For them the war ceased to be an imperialist war at 04/00 on Sunday, June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia and became a righteous one"

TRIBUTE TO PREMIER

Declaring that it would be superfluous to praise the Prime Minister, Mr. Gibson added: "At this moment, he epitomises the tenacious will to win of the entire British Commonwealth. He is the living symbol of our unity and he expresses the mind of the average citizen with his directness, vigour and matchless eloquence that has already ensured that his name will live with lustre in history. Mr. Gibson said that "the swollen bullfrog of the Pontine Marshes" had got what he earned, while Hitler knew what was coming to him.

WAR PRODUCTION

Referring to Britain's war production, Mr. Gibson went to say that it would help greatly if a certain section of the press and certain groups in Parliament were a little more balanced in their judgment of the causes of production holdups. Some of the strictures made had placed all emphasis on "absenteeism" and none on the causes of that phenomenon. Actually the production lag was due to the intensity of national effort, the growth and dispersal of factories, the immense callup of skilled men and the spreading of the very thin level of the remainder, and the comparatively small amount of skilled management. Nevertheless Mr. Gibson added: "On the whole and to a marvellous extent, the national effort has been a very good one. We are striding a little painfully, perhaps, with the joints creaking and groaning here and

Continued on Page 8.)

"Hitler Preparing For Attack On Turkey"

Huge Concentration Of Troops On Border: Turkish Military Chief Declares Grim Determination To Defend Freedom

LONDON, Sept. 1.

As the war drama gathers momentum in Eastern Europe two new aspects of the situation confront observers—Germany's preparations for the next Black Sea thrust and the readiness of her possible victim, Turkey, to meet any challenge.

With the cities blazing lights tonight in celebration of victory day marking the anniversary of the defeat of the Greeks 19 years ago and buildings of all large towns festooned with flags and streamers a sobre warning came from Moscow that Hitler is preparing "treacherous attack" on Turkey and that to this end he has stationed four divisions on the Turkish frontier.

Supplementing this are reports from Istanbul that Nazi officers are studying the Turkish terrain, instructiug troops on methods of "passing over natural borders."

Further, German forces are said to be moving up to the border region, well-informed Istanbul circles estimating that in the near future Germany intends to bring up the number of her troops on the Turkish border to 300,000.

TURKEY READY TO FACE ANY EVENTUALITY

But there is another side to the medal. Those who had any lingering doubts as to the capacity of Turkey to stand up to a military onslaught can now ponder the words of Marshal Chakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, who stated in Ankara. "The Turkish armies equipped with the most modern armaments and thoroughly trained are ready to fulfil to the last drop of their blood any order given by the Government for peace and security. They have the necessary strength to fulfil their whole duty".

Marshal Chakmak was replying to a message from President Inonu marking the victory day, in which the latter said, "If the evident and sincere efforts of the Republican Government do not suffice—if the Turk army is called on to do its duty—I am sure it will act in such a way as to enhance our pride in its past heroic deeds".

This is interpreted in an Ankara dispatch via Vichy to indicate that great efforts to preserve peace have been made in the past week and it is recalled that President Ineunu had personal interviews with the German and British Ambassadors, who also saw the Foreign Minister, M. Sarojuglu.

Von Papen's summons to interview Hitler is believed in Ankara to presage his replacement because of his failure to win over the Turks to the Germans' side. —Reuter.

Ineunu On Past Deeds Of Turkish Heroism

ANKARA, August 31.

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory fete which was celebrated throughout Turkey with military revues, illuminations and flags, President Ineunu has sent a message to the Turkish army congratulating it on the victory day, and adding that he was sure their army would act in such a way as to enhance their pride in their past deeds of heroism.

NAZI SURPRISE FOR SWITZERLAND

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Swiss authorities have been informed by German Consuls that all 'visas' for Berlin have been suspended indefinitely according to a correspondent of the independent French agency on the German frontier.

No one knows the reason for the suspension. Businessmen who obtained Visas to visit the Leipzig fair which opens to-day have been informed that they will travel in sealed coaches and will not be allowed to break their journey. —Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO NAZI RULE ACCENTUATES

MOSCOW, August 31.

How greatly opposition to Nazi rule in occupied countries has increased was stressed by M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, in a statement to foreign correspondents. Opposition is finding expression in partisan warfare.

Ten weeks of heroic resistance by the Red Army against nine-tenths of the entire German armed forces and the enormous losses inflicted on Germany had raised the spirits of the down-trodden occupied countries.—Reuter.

Strand Of Steel In British Fibre

Menzies On Spirit Of Victory Dominating England

LONDON, September 1.

"There is a strand of steel in the fibre of the British people," writes Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Australian Premier, in the "Daily Mail" today.

Mr. Menzies continues "Two years of war have brought to the British people reverses, risks and dangers which seemed unthinkable in peacetime. But if you want to find a monarch for a defeatist you must seek him under the seemingly conquering Swastika: you will not find him under the battle-stained Union Jack. It is a glorious paradox that with Europe overrun from the Dneiper to Bordeaux from Narvik to Rome and Athens we are just getting into our stride.

And what of the future? Can 70 millions in Great Britain and the Dominions backed by India and by the resources and the skill of 130 millions in the United States be overthrown? Not if they fight and labour as one man. Not if they remember always that prayer and sweat are the ingredients of noble achievement.

Germany has immense supplies of men, materials and skill. She has seized oil of Rumania and is reaching out towards that of Baku.

She has fed the sadistic grasping spirit of her people on swift and until recently, easy victories But in spite of it all she is doomed. The captive peoples move uneasily in her grasp. Week after week the R.A.F. penetrates more deeply into Germany.

STRIKE MOVE HEAVILY AT GERMANY

LONDON, September 1.

The need for increased production not only in Britain and the Allied countries but also in the United States, coupled with a warning against lethargy and waiting for the plums of victory to drop into "our open mouths," is the theme of leading articles in British press this morning.

Stating that R.A.F. losses during August is a crushing answer to critics who have complained that Britain has not done her part in making Germany feel the strain of war on two fronts, the "Daily Telegraph" says, quoting Mr. Eden, that the war material output of the British Commonwealth and the United States "still falls far short of our needs and those needs will grow."

Constructive criticism in the United States, says the "Telegraph" has been expressing the view that production there has by no means attained the full war potential of her mechanical equipment and labour power.

The paper adds, "we cannot, however, except American effort to furnish all the increase of supplies required for the world wide battle of freedom. Our own efforts must be more strenuous yet and more efficiently organised.....If production were to fail all would fail."—Reuter.

Japanese Envoy For Thailand

TOKYO, Sept. 1.

Japan's historic friendship with Thailand was emphasised by Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Japan's first Ambassador to Thailand, before leaving Japan to assume his post on Monday morning.

Speaking of "the historic friendship and increasingly close political and economic relations between the two countries" the new Ambassador promised to do his utmost in a further strengthening of these bonds "on a basis of complete sincerity, "says the Japanese News Agency.—Reuter.

R.A.F. ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING

LONDON, August 30.

"Our fighters carried out a number of operations over the French and Belgian coasts and the Channel to-day says an Air Ministry communique."

No enemy aircraft were encountered. In one of these operations, enemy shipping was attacked and two anti-aircraft ships were set on fire.

Enemy shipping was also attacked off the coast of Norway by aircraft of the coastal command. A direct hit was obtained on the stern of a medium-sized vessel. Three aircraft of the coastal command are missing."—Reuter.

Treat It With Greatest Reserve

LONDON, August 31.

The story of the dispersal of enemy barges which had been given out over the enemy-controlled Radio should be treated with the greatest reserve, it is pointed out in authoritative quarters who add that it might well be a piece of propaganda. The barges which are supposedly dispersed were those placed along the French and Dutch coasts.—Reuter.

Tripoli Raided: Ships Hit And Fired

CAIRO, August 31.

"The bomber command of the R. A. F. carried out heavy raids on Tripoli, during the night of August 29|30", says to-night's (Sunday's) R. A. F. 'communique', from the Middle East. Two ships, one of 8,000 and the other of 5,000 tons were hit and set on fire. One of these vessels was later seen to be ablaze from stem to stern. Some time later, a small ship exploded.

Hits were also scored on another medium-sized ship which subsequently started burning. Three fires broke out on the Karamanli Mole, and from one of them flames, which were visible from a great distance, rose hundreds of feet into the air. The fires spread along the mole to a petrol depot where an explosion took place followed by another extensive fire.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMBS DOCKS AT CHERBOURG

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Weather conditions limited R. A. F. activities last night.

An Air Ministry 'communique' stated: "Weather conditions last night were unfavourable for offensive operations, which were, therefore, on a very small scale. Bomber Command aircraft attacked docks at Cherbourg and aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed ground defences near the Dutch coast.

Two aircraft of Coastal Command are missing.—Reuter.

BR. ADMIRALTY ON AXIS LOSSES

LONDON, August 30.

Over one-thousand German and Italian aircraft have been destroyed or damaged by ships' guns or naval aircraft between the commencement of the war and August 1.

This was announced by the Admiralty to-day. 537 aircraft were shot down into the sea and 581 damaged. Of the latter, 203 were observed to be so severely damaged as to be classed as probably destroyed although not actually seen to crash. These figures, the Admiralty points out, includes only aircraft whose damage or destruction was actually observed. In the circumstances, prevailing during the withdrawal from Crete, it was impossible to assess with accuracy the damage inflicted on German aircraft but it is known that many such aircraft were destroyed or damaged.—Reuter.

Gurudeo's Soul Is Immortal

Mahatma's Plea For Support To Tagore Institutions

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1.

"Gurudeo's soul is immortal and he lives though dead" writes Mahatma Gandhiji in the September number of the "Sarwodaya", published by the Gandhi Sewa Sangh.

Gurudeo longed to serve the world through India and breathed his last while doing so. His experiment is unfinished. His mortal remains are no more but his soul is immortal like ours"

Taken in this sense none perishes or dies none is born. Gurudeo lives significantly. His tendencies were universal, mostly heavenly (Parmarthik) through which he will be immortal. Shantiniketan, Sriniketan and Viswa Bharathi—all these are manifestations of his action. They were his soul for which Dinbandhu Andrews left this world followed by Gurudeo.

"Our true homage should be to maintain these institutions which he is watching from wherever he may be" concludes Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

WEEK'S PAROLE TO EX-MINISTER.

MORADABAD, Sept. 1.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, ex-Minister U. P., who is undergoing imprisonment in Moradabad Jail, has been allowed one week's parole by the local Government to proceed home.—A. P.

TWO TO HANG FOR MURDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 1.

Charged with committing the murder of one Shukra Ahir of a village in the Mandla district to wreak vengeance on him, Buxi and Madho have been sentenced to death subject to the confirmation of the High Court, by Mr. K. G. Digby, Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore.

SALEM, Aug. 31.

A fifty-year-old Muslim woman and her two daughters aged 17 and 11 respectively lost their lives as the result of a fire, which broke out in their house in Salem last night. Two boys, who were also in the house, at the time escaped with minor injuries.—A. P.

RATLAM "CONSPIRACY" CASE ECHO

Bombay Condemns Repression In State: Appeal For Funds For Defence Of Praja Mandal Leaders

The savage sentences of seven years' and ten years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to some workers of the Ratlam State Praja Mandal by the Sessions Judge of Ratlam in what is known as the "Ratlam Conspiracy Case" came in for severe condemnation at the hands of speakers including Messrs. Dhirubhai Desai, S. M. Agarkar, Kanayalal D. Vaidya, Dwarkanath Kachru, Samaldas Gandhi, Uma Shankar Dixit, Ratanlal Upadhyaya and others at a public meeting held at Hira Bagh on Monday night.

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the All-India States People's Conference and the Kathiawad Praja Mandal. Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided.

THEIR ONLY CRIME

Mr. Agarkar, President of the Central India States' People's Conference addressing the gathering traced the history of the alleged "Conspiracy case." In which the Praja Mandal workers were awarded heavy sentences. The speaker said the only crime of these workers was their determination to uplift the State people from the depths of political stagnation.

Mr. Kanayalal Vaidya said that the State Jails were worse than Nazi Concentraion Camps.

ORGANISE PROTEST

Mr. Vaidya called upon all lovers of the people in the Indian States to raise their voice of protest against the heavy sentences awarded to the Ratlam Praja Mandal workers.

Mr. Dwarkanath Kachru said that the accusation brought against the Mandal workers was a well planned attempt to crush the popular movement in Ratlam.

Mr. Ratanlal Upadhyaya of Indore in his speech said that the State people in the Central India States should now organise themselves to assert their rights."

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi denounced the heavy sentences awarded to the political workers.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED

A resolution protesting against the heavy sentences inflicted on the President, Secretaries and other workers of Praja Mandal and condemning the present repressive Policy of the Ratlam State was passed unanimously.

The resolution also called upon the people of Ratlam State to strengthen their Praja Mandal with a view to add vigour to the popular movement and thus help the speedy realisation of the goal of full responsible Government in the State.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Umashankar Dixit, Gokulbhai Bhat and other speakers.

DEFENCE OF VICTIMS

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai in his speech said that the All-India States' People's Conference was forming a committee to collect funds for filing an appeal against the heavy sentences. He appealed to the audience to help the Committee.

PARDI TALUKA FACES FAMINE THREAT

Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal For Timely Aid

The Ramakrishna Mission which has been carrying on relief work over the whole of the Pardi Taluka and a part of the Dharampur State for the last one month and a half has distributed till the 20th of August as much as 464 mds. and 37 seers of corn and 1272 pieces of clothes to as many as 1203 recipients of 20 affected villages of the Taluka.

The Mission has also undertaken Medical Relief in different villages as there had been outbreaks of Malaria and takes the opportunity of thanking Messrs. R. Madon & Co., for supplying the Mission with 50 phials of Rashid's anti-Malaria Tablets for free distribution to the poor sufferers

Owing to the scarcity of rainfall the Taluka is threatened with the outbreak of famine. As the Mission has to conduct flood relief work even after Divali we fervently appeal to the generous public to contribute their quota of help immediately to the Mission Relief Fund.

Any contribution however small in cash, kind, cloth or housing material will be most thankfully received by (1) The President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, or (2) The Treasurer of the Mission Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; (3) The Secretary of the Mission Mr. D. M. Daru of Messrs. Thakordas Daru and Hemani, Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, (4) The Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64 Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.) Bombay, or (5) The Ramkrishna Mission Relief Camp, P. O. Vapi, Dist. Surat, Daman Road Station (B. B. & C. I.)

Basic Minimum Is Not Maximum

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The basic minimum fixed by the Government of India under the petrol rationing scheme is not the maximum, it is emphasised here and consumers will find that on application to the area rationing authority their reasonable demands are met for essential transport, agricultural and industrial purposes.

It is the recognition of the fact that the reasonable demands of utility services, e.g., road transport and of professional men as doctors etc., should be adequately met that has influenced the fixing of the basic minimum.

It is understood that subject to supply considerations and experience gained from the working of the ration in force for a quarter or so the Government of India may be willing to consider the liberalisation of the basic minimum.—A. P.

Postpone Talks With Ceylon

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

In a telegram to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, protest against the decision of the Government to proceed with the Indo-Ceylon negotiations.

They regret that "despite repeated requests from responsible Indian opinion, including the Federation of Indian Chambers, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Imperial Citizenship Association, to postpone these negotiations until the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement has been revised to the satisfaction of the Indian public and to await a better atmosphere for negotiations with Ceylon, the Government have decided to open these [illegible]

AXIS AFRICAN PORT GET IT HOT

Combined R.A.F. & South African Air Force Did Not Spare Even Nazis In Greece

LONDON, Sept. 1.

"Heavily growing strength in the Middle East now further augmented by the arrival in the Western Desert theatre of war of the South African Air Force was brought forcibly home to the enemy during August when some of the heaviest bombing raids yet carried out in the Middle East were made", says R.A.F headquarters in the Middle East quoted by the Air Ministry News Service.

AXIS AFRICAN PORTS BOMBED.

The principal targets were the North African ports of Tripoli, Benghasi, Derna and Bardia as well as many landing grounds and other military objectives in enemy territory. Our aircraft also ranged further afield and concentrated attacks were delivered against the Corinth Canal and aerodromes in Crete and Greece itself."

It is stated that in addition to night raids daylight sweers by Blenheims and Maarylands are becoming more and more frequent while Tomahawks have taken a heavy toll of enemy motor transport personnel and land convoys in ground-strafing attacks. Two of the heaviest raids of the month were made against the Corinth Canal and considerable landslides were caused on the banks of the Canal, sufficient to prevent the passage of enemy ships for a long time. A few nights later over 25 tons of bombs were dropped on Tripoli harbour, where great damage was done to shipping.

IN GREECE.

Nearly thirty tons of bombs were dropped on enemy occupied aerodromes in Greece on the night of August 28, 29. When the British aircraft were 200 miles away the crews could still see the glow of great fires.—Reuter.

No Transfer Of Case

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

On the ground that there was no reasonable cause for apprehension that the accused had not been given a fair trial, Mr. Justice Horwill rejected today the application preferred in the High Court by Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, accused in what is known as the Madras Communist Conspiracy Case for the transfer of the case now being tried by the second Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

ST. LEGER CALLOVER

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are Saint Leger probables with jockey:— BAKHTAWAR (Harry Wragg); CHAUTEAU LA ROSE (Jones); DANCING TIME (Beary); DEVONIAN (Perryman); FELOUS (E. P. H. Smith or Carey); FIROZEDIN (Stephenson); MAZARIN (Bartlam); ORTHODOX (D. Smith); OWEN TUDOR (Nvett); PTOLEMY (E. P. H. Smith or Carey); RANGER (S. Wragg); ROYAL ACADEMY (Gardner); ROYALIST (Lowrey); STARWORT (Taylor); SUNCASTLE (Bridgland).

No jockeys have been selected for FETTES and LAMBERT SIMNEL Reuter.

Shamrock Rovers Beat Royal Navy

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

Shamrock Rovers beat the Royal Navy by three goals to two in a soccer match played in broiling heat after the navy had scored first and led two to one at half time. Shamrocks included several Irish stars, while the Navy was indebted to men known in English soccer —Reuter.

Mohindra Memorial Cup Matches

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

The Central P.W.D. defeated the Moughals F. C. by two goals to one after extra time, in the first round of the Mohindra Memorial Challenge Cup Tournament, this evening.—A P.

Marvin Ward Wins Second Time

OMAHA, Sept. 1.

Marvin ward won the Amateur Golf Championship for the second time by [illegible]

NEW WEAPONS FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 1)

and political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

THE ENEMIES KNOW IT

These enemies all know that we possess a strong navy—gaining in strength. They know that the navy—so long as the navies of the British Empire, the Netherlands, Norway and Russia exist—can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if those other navies are destroyed the American navy cannot now or in the future maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world. These enemies know that our army is increasing daily in all-round strength.

These enemies know that today chief American fighters in battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike.

These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and the product of these industries is moving to the battlefronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day. Unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in the old fields and in new.

A SOLEMN WARNING

I give a solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted, that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for ever and for all time a menace of world conquest and thereby and all talk or thought of any peace founded on compromise with evell itself. We know that one of the first acts of Axis Dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labour has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

"A FORBIDDEN PHILOSOPHY"

Trade Unionism is a forbidden philosophy under Dictators, for Trade Unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Trade Unionism has helped to give everyone who toils a position of dignity which is his due. The present position of labour in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of healthy democracy at work. Hitler has not worked that way. He will not, he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all rights to individuals he must deny all rights to groups—of labour, of business, of learning, of the church.

HITLER AND LABOUR

He has abolished Trade Unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion. No group of Americans has realised more clearly what Nazi domination means than has organised labour—what it means to their ways of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world.

We have already achieved much. It is imperative that we achieve infinitely more. The single mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

GREAT TASK AHEAD

We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defence of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth.

We must do our full part in conquering them, for these forces may be unleased on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

OUR APPEASERS

The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathisers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crums from his victorious table. They do in fact ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches, to our country. This course I have rejected. I reject it again.

CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA

Instead I know, I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces. American workers, American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and great privilege of labouring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

May it be said on some future Labour Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well.—Reuter.

REDS FIGHT ON

(Continued from Page 1)

set on fire on all sides causing great losses amongst the Finns and Germans.

BELGIAN HOSPITALS CLEARED

According to another Soviet report, thousands of Belgian patients have been moved out from hospitals in Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and other towns following a recent order of the German High Command that all Belgian hospitals should be placed at the disposal of German military authorities for housing the German wounded. About 40,000 German wounded are expected to arrive any day in Belgium, the report says.

Budenny's Strategy

Fresh counter-attacks by Marshal Budenny's forces south of Kiev and on the lower course of the Dnieper are reported by the Official German News Agency.

Soviet forces, says the Agency, supported by artillery and gunboats yesterday repeated the attempt to gain the western bank of the Dnieper, south of Kiev. This attack was frustrated with heavy losses to the Russians who did not succeed in reaching the western bank.

Strong Russian forces attacked German positions on the lower course of the Dnieper. These attacks were repulsed with severe losses for the Russians.

In this defensive battle 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Agency also states that violent fighting took place yesterday in the centre of the Front and claims that 25 Soviet tanks, including eight of the fifty-two-ton type were destroyed in this section.

Booty From The Fronts

A German High Command 'communique' states that since August 26th German units have destroyed 27 Soviet monitors and gunboats on the Dnieper north of Kieff.

In Esthonia, the harbour town of Hapsal on the Western Coast has been taken. In the battles for Tallinn 11,432 prisoners were taken and 293 guns, two armoured trains and vast quantities of war material were captured.

In the Gulf of Finland over sixty burning enemy ships were sighted in our minefield, it claims.

Ceaseless Rain Aids Soviet Defence

LONDON, September 1.

"Annalist" writes:

Fighting continues unabated along the entire eastern front. So much is clear from German and Soviet reports. While the Soviet High Command report is for the moment singularly uncommunicative, the Germans refer to numerous and widespread counter-attacks by the Russians not only in the Central Sector, but also now on the lower course of the Dnieper in the south and in the north below lake Ilmen.

Soviet forces are reported to be bringing up heavy tanks of over fifty tons in lands battles and evidently to be using gunboats to advantage along the Dnieper. Harassing German bridgeheads. The situation needs further clarification before it can properly apprised, but it is clear that Marshals Timoshenko and Buddeny are exerting healthy counteraction to repeated German attempts to find weak spots in the Central Sector and where the narrowing Dnieper near Kiev affords Germans the easiest access to the east towards Don and the Donezt Basin.

While there is no official confirmation that the Russians have evacuated Viipuri in Finland there are good military reasons for their doing so, for it would make it easier for them to defend Leningrad by shortening their line of communications. Reports that the withdrawal had been ordered for political rather than military reasons should be received with reserve because of their conflicting nature.

Germans themselves admit that ceaseless rain is hampering operations in the main Leningrad battle zone south of Lake Ilmen and it seems evident that the weather is becoming an increasingly important defensive factor". —Reuter.

THE FINNISH STRUGGLE

STOCKHOLM, September 1.

"Our struggle is not ended—part of Finland's ancient soil is still in enemy hands", declared General Oesch Chief of the Finnish General Staff, speaking at Viipuri after its recapture, says a Helsinki despatch. "Let our success help us carry on the work to its conclusion", he added.

It is noted here that this speech and the Finnish press comment on the fall of Viipuri does not suggest any desire to continue fighting after the territory ceded to Russia last year has been regained. The Helsinki newspaper "Hufvudstadsbladet" says: "An important stage on the road to final victory has been passed. We shall be able to meet autumn and winter with confidence".—Reuter.

Order On White Russians: Tokio Rescinds It Later

PEKING, Sept. 1.

The local White Russian community has been greatly perturbed by an order issued by the head of the Japanese-sponsored "Anti-Communist Committee of Russian Emigrants" in North China.

The order states that all members between the ages of 17 and 42 are to proceed on September 10. to Tientsin for military training. The order applies to White Russians in the whole of North China regardless of their health, position or dependents with the exception of Moslems and Jews. About 70 persons are affected in Peking and it is reported 500 are affected in Tientsin. It is understood that the order is not issued in Manchukuo and the object of the military training is not stated. According to unconfirmed reports, the order was afterwards cancelled owing to the intervention of Japanese military authorities, who alleged that they had not been consulted.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

The R. W. I. T. C. advertisements have recently been trying to say that if you go racing you are helping the war effort. This may be true but the amount given by the club to the war is nothing compared with what the Turf Club makes for itself and I feel it almost a sacrilege to use the war to such a purpose. By all means have your racing, but don't be such a hypocrite as to tell the world you're racing for the war. I'm a little disgusted at the way some people commercialise on a tragedy so great and so heart-rending as the World War II.

* * *

I was talking yesterday to a young man who was in the September Blitz over London. I wished some of you could have heard the story. He is a young man of 22, now fighting for his country. He is different from the average Englishman we have seen in India, the Englishman who has seen no other front than Harbour Bar of the Taj. He is the common man of England—the type that has risen in all its glory to defend his home, his woman, his child. He is the Briton who doesn't even know the problem of India, the type of Englishman who is content to live in peace in his little island fortress. I know that type and it is because of men like him that I have an attachment for England, and cannot bear to see it ever crushed under the Nazi heel.

* * *

We discussed the familiar landmarks—those that are gone and those that still remain. He told me how in certain parts of London, you could go down a street and find it untouched by the war and then you turn the corner and the next street just isn't there any more. He told me of his first experience of an air raid. I asked him what he really felt. "I was very scared," he said, "like I've never been before—afraid of death. My heart thumped. But then, later, you get hardened. Through sheer exhaustion of running in and out of shelters you don't bother. You take your chance like all the others are doing. It's not bravery, but just that you've got so resigned to fate".

* * *

I asked him if he'd had a narrow escape at any time. Once he did, when they were playing cards late at night—he, his financee, her sister and others. The siren was heard and the planes came over but they played on. Then a bomb fell some distance away and they heard it crash. And then another and it came closer and closer, till 25 feet away from their flat a bomb crashed and they got up from the table and heard another crash another 25 feet away on the other side. The whole flat rocked as it would in an earthquake and the pictures swung on the walls. "What happened"? I asked "Nothing", he said, "we just stood scared and P.—that's my fiancee, grabbed hold of me and she clung on to me like a frightened child and then the raider passed away and she kissed me and we sat down at the table. But we didn't play any more".

* * *

I don't think there are many people who know this side of the war—this fight of the ordinary man of Britain which is so awe-inspiring. Our amateurish propaganda machine is too busy playing "Rule Britannia" to pause to tell the story of the little man. Some day some one will tell it, I'm sure.

REFRESHING REX COOLING
Lime Juice
CORDIAL

Exports To Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2.

The Principal Information Officer, Government of India states that:—"Owing to the war the imports of provisions from India into Afghanistan have shown a cent per cent. increase over the figures of 1938-39." Most of the exported articles, he adds, comprise of tinned and bottled provisions generally consumed by the upper class and Europeans in Afghanistan.

SIX CONGRESSMEN IN PUNJAB EXPELLED

Sequel To Withdrawals Of Resignations From Local Bodies

LAHORE, September 1.

Six Congressmen, who have withdrawn their resignations of membership of local bodies after having submitted them in accordance with the instructions of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, have been expelled from the Congress for a period of five years.

This disciplinary action is announced by Mian Iftikhar Uddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement.

MORE EXPULSIONS TO FOLLOW

He says; "About 175 Congress members of local bodies in the Punjab have already resigned.

The cases of those who have not so far complied with the instructions of the Provincial Congress are under consideration and disciplinary action to be taken against them will be announced in a few days. There can, however, be no delay in announcing the disciplinary action taken against those who, having submitted their resignations once withdrew them later. These members are expelled from the Congress and will not be permitted to enrol themselves as Congress members for a period of five years.

They are six in number and their names are: Lala Bhag Shah of Gujranwala, Lala Ram Chand of Hafizabad, Lala Hukam Chand of Jullunder City, Lala Bansi Dhar of Jullundur City, Lala Dwarka Dass of Jullundur and Pandit Sohanlal of Jullundur."—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKE CALLED OFF

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Following Mahatma Gandhi's advice not to resort to hunger-strike the C class prisoners in the Nagpur Central Jail, it is understood, called off the strike yesterday and took food.

The advice was communicated to the prisoners by Mr. Bhikulal Chandak, President of the Provincial Congress Committe, through a local journalist.—United Press.

D. L. B. Chairman Arrested

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 1.

Lala Arjun Sing, M.L.A., Chairman of the Hoshangabad, Local Board, who was recently released from jail, offered Satyagraha for the second time and was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. He has been taken to the Hoshangabad jail.—United Press.

Bose's Brother Released With Warning

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Mr. Satischandra Bose, brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and his son Mr. Dhirendranath, who were being tried for wrongfully confining Mr. Abdul Bari Howaldar, a watcher attached to the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, on the night of April 20, under section 342, were released with an admonition by Mr. H. C. Gupta, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore. Mr. Ranjit Kumar, nephew of Mr. Satish Bose, who was also tried for the same charge and under Sec. 353 for assaulting the watcher, was acquitted.

The defence plea was that as the police party filthily abused Mr. Dhirendra the accused with a vief to preventing a breach of the peace too the Hawaldar to a Minister's house where they made a complaint against the police watch party.—United Press.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The main resolution before the Conference of members of the U. P. Legislative Council who met related to the political deadlock in the country, which "was detrimental to the interests of the country and requested all concerned, specially His Majesty's Government, the Government of India and the leaders of political parties to do their best to terminate the impasse at an early date." The meeting felt that the present system of Provincial Government was without the backing of popular opinion and not in consonance with the spirit of the time.

Pending a settlement the meeting suggested that in provinces where the constitutions were suspended a convention of such members of the Legislature as are willing to influence the administration be formed immediately with a view to helping in the Budget proposals of the Government, legislative measures, etc., by interpellations and resolutions. To bring about an atmosphere of goodwill the meeting suggested the release of all political prisoners.

The Muslim League party members of the Council did not participate in the dsicussion and wanted its postponement.

CAUSE OF LAG IN WAR PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 6)

there, but still striding along the high road to full industrial production."

WAR AIMS

Talking of war aims, Mr. Gibson said that pending the creation of a Federal Europe it was for the English speaking nations to show the way to the creation of a working Federation of Nations. The United States should play its part with Britain in the process of development, not only on trade basis but also in the matter of political relations. He would not debar any continental nation from becoming a member of this bloc which would have for its main object the development of an inter-trading system for the allotment of raw materials, investments, labour and skill.

GRATITUDE TO AMERICA

Referring to American aid, Mr. Gibson said: "I have no words adequate to express our immense gratitude to the people of the United States and among them especially to the workers of that great citadel of liberty for their prompt and generous aid to us in the hour of our need. Generations of free men yet unborn will bless them for it. To our friends across the Atlantic we say: "Weary Not In Welldoing".

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

One suggestion made by Mr. Gibson in discussing post-war reconstruction was that in collaboration with the Dominion Governments, the population of Dominions should be increased by the influx of those people who would help to make them strong against the threat of further wars "and in the process the industrial development of the Dominions should be aided and extended by the settlement of skilled industrialists from this country." Later, Mr. Gibson declared that in the process of building a new world after the war, the greatest instrument for the common good was a National and International Trade Union movement "which I pray may include an United American movement."—Reuter.

Andhra P. C. C. Secretary Released & Re-Arrested

BELLARY, Sept. 1.

Mr. Kala Venkat Rao, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the A.-I. C. C., was released from the Alipuram camp jail this afternoon, and was re-arrested immediately under orders of the Madras Government detaining him under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. He was taken to Vellore by evening train reaching there to-morrow morning.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kala Venkat Rao was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in March last on a charge of abetment of the Satyagraha.

Mr. K. S. Gupta, M.L.A. (Central) and fourteen other Satyagrahis were released from the Alipuram jail to-day.—United Press.

COTTON:

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 1.

New York cotton market remained closed to-day.

The following are opening ranges:—
October (16.86/86) closed
December (17.05/05) closed
March (17.19/18) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, Sept 1.

Castorseeds August September (£20 7/8) £20 7/8
Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Linseed La Plata September (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) £19

JUTES

Dundee September October (£54) £56
Lightning September October (£50) £51

RUBBER

Spot (13 11/16d value) 13 11/16d value
Forward November (13 11/16d value) 13 11/16d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 1/4 buyers, £257 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £256 3/4 buyers; £257 1/4 sellers. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

Indian Bank 131 xd; Sarada pref 101; Mysore Silk Filatures 11/2, 11/4; Aaron ord 10/14 cd; Kothari Textiles ord 12/8; Rajalakshmi ord 69/12; Cochin Textile pref 111; Cambodia ord 10/8; Palani Andavar ord 61; Coimbatore Spinning 70; Cochin Malabar ord 8/2; 8/4; Chembras 5 cd; Ouchterloney Valley Estates ord 2/9/6; 2/10; Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates 93; Midlands 6/15; 7 cd; Tropicals 19/10; 19/12; Udayagiri 6/8; 6/9; Be Be 7/4 cd; Kaiapattas 23 cd; Gudivada Electrics 85; Mysore Sugars 56/2; Spencer 'B' 9/12; 9/13; Indian Steel Rolling ord 8/4; Singareni Coals ord 10/12.

Petrol Rationing Handicaps Medicos

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The dislocation of work of the members of the Medical profession caused by the introduction of the petrol rationing scheme in the province is pointed out in a memorandum submitted to the Government by a number of Medical organisations, including the Provincial and Calcutta Branch of the Indian Medical Association, the Calcutta Medical Club, the Calcutta branch of the British Medical Association and the All-India Licentiates Association (Bengal).—A. P.

Petrol Shortage In Afghanistan

QUETTA, August 31

According to advices received here from Kandahar, there is an acute shortage of petrol in Afghanistan, which has resulted in the use of camels and other animals for the transport of material. In Kandahar the sale of petrol has been restricted to half a gallon for vehicle with the result that the fresh fruit trade between Kandahar and Chaman on the Indo-Afghan border, has been greatly affected, the lorry traffic between these two cities dropping by 50 per cent.

For the first time after many years a caravan consisting of about 150 camels, laden with Afghan dry fruits, arrived in the Indo-Afghan border recently. There is a great demand fo "beats of burden" in Afghanistan and the prices of camels and other animals have soared up. Reports received from Chagai district, which adjoins the Indo-Afghan border, reveal that the demand of camels is very great with the result that tribesmen living on the border who have large number of camels, are reaping a rich harvest.—A.P.

Petrol Rationing Explained

SIMLA, Sept 1.

A Press Note says: Petrol consumption for defence purposes, which amounted to about three-quarters of a million gallons in the pre-war period has considerably increased and is expected to rise to about two million gallons a year.

These expanding requirements could be met by increased supplies. But as 75 per cent of the normal supplies of petrol to India is imported and is dependent on the curtailed and uncertain tanker position, supplies are uncertain and limited.

CIVILIANS MUST CONSUME LESS.

Common prudence has, therefore, demanded that stocks should be built up at a reasonable level. With the limited tanker tonnage and rapidly increasing war requirements the obvious course is to economise on civil consumption making provisions at the same time to meet the demands of essential civil transport and industries. This is what the Government of India's petrol rationing scheme endeavours to do.—A. P.

TWO SATYAGRAHA RELEASES

POONA, September 1.

Mr. Venkatarao Pawar, President of the Satara District Congress Committee was released unconditionally from the Yerwada Prison yesterday due to his father's serious illness. Mr. Pawar was undergoing one year's R.I. under the Defence of India Rules—A. P.

TWO CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. M. Padmanabha Rao and Mr. Tulsiram Khandu Dharekar who were scheduled to offer Satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested by the police in the early hours of the morning and taken to Thana for detention.

The total number of Congressmen to participate in the new campaign launched by the B. P. C. C. is 138.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 1.
New York: August 30.
Previous closing 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... closed.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 1.
Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 1.
London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 1.
Spot (23 1/2) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 7/8 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, Sept 1.

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 1.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 1.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 3/4) £81 3/8 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 3/4) £99 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/2) £114 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/16) £105 5/16
New York Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-0) 14-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (37-0) 37-3
Electric Music Industry (12-10) 12-6
Princhin Johnson (22-10) 23-1
Imperial Chemicals (31-9) 31-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-0) 58-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£65) £65 1/2
Dundee (35-4) 35-3
Unilever Ordinary (25-3) 25-3
Ford Motors (21-0) 21-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £62
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£4 11/32) £4 11/32
Carreas 'A' (£4 31/32) £4 31/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£5 29/32) £5 7/8
P and O Def (27-1) 27-1
Distillers (68-3) 68-6
Bredfords Dye (6-10) 6-7
British Celanese (5-3) 5-3
J and P Coates (35-7) 35-10
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-3) 31-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-3) 15-4
Inter Nickel (dol 40 3/4) dol 40 3/4
Indian Iron (48-9) 50-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4) 19-4
Donaro Tea (28-1) 28-1
Empire of India (18-9) 18-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (15-3) 15-3
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6-3) 6-3
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (£2 7/32) £2 7/32
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10 1/2) £10 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (55-0) 55-0
Trinidad Leasehold (65-7) 66-3
Sub Nigel (£7 3/16) £7 3/16
Spring Mines Split Shares (£1 1/32) £1 1/32
Union Corporation (146-3) 145-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (29-4) 29-4 Ex. Div.
Anglo India (40-7) 41-3
Burma Oil (£2 15/18) £2 15/16
Mexican Eagle (9-3) 9-0
Shell Transport (£2 19/32) £2 19/32
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£43 3/4) £42
London Midland Ordinary (£15 7/8) £15 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 3/4) £1 9/16
London Southern Defd (£15 3/8) £14 3/8
London Transport (£44 1/2) £42 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2

Speculatives Improve On Calcutta Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

To-day, decidedly better feeling prevailed on the Stock Exchange after a week-end. Coals, cottons, jutes, teas and favourite miscellaneous issues were in good request and good business was put through. Speculative Engineering issues also improved further. Government securities continued firm.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 4/8; Bengal Nagpur ord 16/8; Cawnpore Textiles 8/10; Elgin Mills ord 24/14.

Coals: Bengal 382; Burra Dhemo 4/10; North Damuda 6; Raneegunge 25/3.

Jutes: Agarpara 30/13; Anglo-India 365; Auckland 197; Barnagore 112; Birla 29/6; Budge Budge 372; Clive 27/9; Fort William 259/8 small lot; Gourepore 703/8; Hooghly 66; Howrah 56/6; Hukumchand 12/8; India 380; Kamarhatty 520 ex div; National 24/8; Reliance 59/4.

Eng. Companies: Braithwaite and Co. 9/8; Britannia Eng. 11/6; Hukumchand Steel ord 14/2; Indian Iron and Steel 33/1; Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 40 small lots; Steel Corpn ord 19/5; B I Corpn ord 4/10; British Burma Petroleum 3/7; India Paper Pulp 150; Mysore Paper 17; Titaghur Paper pref ord 5/15; ord 20/2; Midnapore Zemindary 69/8 ex div; Buland 18/12; Cawnpore 20/9; Champaran 17.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th September. Sir Jeremy Raisman will preside.

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You may safely leave it to Coty!

Coty "Air Spun" face powder is the most perfect face powder made. Why? Because firstly, it *stays on* longer and clings closer because the special "Air Spun" process makes it so fine and smooth-textured. Secondly, it *cannot enlarge the pores* because it contains *no* materials which swell when moistened by the skin. You see, tiny grains of powder are bound to find their way into the pores: if those tiny grains contain materials which *do* swell, then the pores are inevitably made larger—and stay enlarged. This simply can't happen with Coty "Air Spun" powder! Thirdly, its exquisite shades *are flattering to all types*, and fourthly, the *enchanting fragrances* in which it is made add a distinctive, alluring note. Yes, you *can* safely leave it to Coty: "Air Spun" Face Powder should be your choice, too!

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Ask to see the full Coty "Air Spun" range—particularly Gitane, a new, flattering peach bloom shade.

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Write NOW for interesting Booklet explaining this new science of Natural Healing—*and make the discovery of a lifetime!* or we will send you V.P.P. a supply of 'Elasto,' with Booklet enclosed, Price Rs. 2 or Rs. 3.12 (double quantity), on request.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Should Have Played His Trumpet Into the Ear Trumpet.. By BUD FISHER

AH! THERE'S A MAN WHO WILL APPRECIATE LISTENING TO ME PLAY! I WON'T ASK HIM IF HE WANTS TO HEAR ME PLAY "THE FLIGHT OF THE BUMBLEBEE." I'LL JUST GO UP TO HIM AND PLAY IT!
5-9
TEN MINUTES LATER
WELL, HOW CHA LIKE IT, MISTER?
WHAT DID YOU SAY?
WHAT DID YOU SAY?
NUT MAGIC

Indo-Burma Agreement Entirely Unacceptable To India

(Continued from Page 4.)

tically urge upon the Government of India to see that a clause which, in effect, brands Indians as morally depraved does not disfigure any Immigration Agreement between the two countries.

19. Apart from the detailed examination of the different clauses of the Agreement, there are certain matters of principle and policy which deserve serious consideration. It is stated in sub-section (2) of Clause 7 of the Agreement that the acceptance of the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement as well as other terms and conditions as the Government of Burma may prescribe shall be a condition for the entry of immigrants into Burma. We are naturally anxious that those other terms and conditions which may be prescribed by the Government of Burma should not deprive the Indians of the rights guaranteed to them under the Government of Burma Act. It is, therefore, quite essential that any terms and conditions which may ultimately be agreed upon should not only be not inconsistent with the clauses of the Agreement but should also be in consonance with the Government of Burma Act

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

20. The procedure which it is apprehended might be adopted for bringing the Agreement into operation is to set the machinery for the issue of an Order-in-Council into motion as provided for under Sections 138 and 157 of the Government of Burma Act. It will, however, be recognised that the procedure that may be adopted for bringing the Agreement into force should not deprive Indians of any of their rights guaranteed to them under the Government of Burma Act. As the Order-in-Council will be in the nature of an Act of Parliament, it is doubtful whether any action can be taken against that Order for the enforcement of the rights guaranteed under the Government of Burma Act. We would, therefore, earnestly request the Government of India to examine the position from that view point and if the procedure suggested in the Agreement is likely to affect those rights or any action which may be proposed to take thereunder, the suggested procedure should be dropped and the Agreement that may be eventually arrived at should be brought into operation by an Act of the Burma Legislature. There is one very important point in connection with this procedure which requires immediate reconsideration. An Order-in-Council would give the right to the Government of Burma to determine the Agreement by giving 12 months' notice after the period for which the Order is to remain in force is over. It is, however, imperative that the Government of India should also have the right to give such notice and this important point should, therefore, be embodied in the Agreement whatever the procedure may be ultimately adopted to bring the Agreement into force whether by an Order-in-Council or by an Act of the Burma Legislature.

OPPOSED TO LAW OF DOMICILE.

21. The Agreement is open to the further objection that it lays down a test of domicile opposed to the law of domicile as commonly understood. It even has the effect of endangering the domiciliary status which an Indian in Burma may validly have acquired under the International Law. Clauses 19, 20, 21 and 23 of the Agreement run counter to the accepted conception of the law of domicile. We shall therefore, be obliged if Government of India keep this point in mind and see that no conditions are prescribed which are contrary to the recognised law of domicile.

22. The Agreement, as it stands, is entirely unacceptable to the country. It requires to be radically revised in its fundamental aspects. We have already indicated those aspects in the above paragraphs. We would, therefore, most earnestly request that the Agreement may be considered "de novo" in consultation with the accredited representatives of all concerned interests and that a Conference for that purpose be convened at as early a date as possible.

SINGULARLY UNFORTUNATE

23. We have referred above to the Agreement as far as it concerns India and Burma. This representation, however, would be incomplete if we did not refer to a matter of grave importance to some of the Provinces which have already been and would be affected directly by this Agreement and particularly by the indecently short notice at which the Agreement is sought to be brought into operation. The subject of regulating emigration from India lies within the sphere of the Central Government. While the bulk of the emigrants and particularly those of the poorer classes are proceeding to Burma from the Provinces of Madras and Orissa, the sudden stoppage of labour emigrating from these Provinces to Burma has caused them not only avoidable inconvenience but also entailed severe economic hardships. The prospects of a large number of our countrymen living in Madras and Orissa who are likely to be deprived of their normal and traditional means of livelihood when the Immigration Agreement comes into force cannot but cause us very serious concern. The large economic interests which are likely to be adversely affected as a result of the present Immigration Agreement requires to be seriously wighed. We consider it, therefore, singularly unfortunate that the Central Government should have taken decisions which completely upset the economic equilibrium and conditions in these two Provinces and militate against the very means of livelihood of large masses of people without consultation with all the interests concerned and at such short notice. An Agreement about immigration is sought by Burma in order to provide larger employment for their own people. To such regulation of surplus labour. India does not and should not object to, within due limits. But we venture to inquire whether the Government of India have taken or propose to take any steps to see that those who would be thrown out of employment in the various Provinces as a result of this Agreement can possibly find employment in those Provinces within such a short period. We are constrained to remark that the Central Government cannot, therefore, escape their responsibility for the unemployment, economic hardships and maladjustments likely to be caused by the sudden and drastic measures of control of emigration provided for in the Agreement which, in fact, is tantamount to virtual prohibition of people going to Burma.

The conclusion of such a vital Agreement also involves constitutional issues of great importance as between the Centre and the Provinces in India, and its gravity is enormously enhanced by the fact that in the two Provinces most directly affected, namely, Madras and Orissa, Ministries have for some time at least not been functioning. No agreement restricting emigration from India to Burma could, one would have thought, have been considered while the Ministries and the Legislatures are not functioning in these Provinces. We feel that this important aspect of the matter should not have been lost sight of by the Central Government.

As regards Bengal which is also a province interested in this question but where the Ministry and the Legislature are in power, we can hardly do better than attach an extract from a Press report of the proceedings in the Bengal Legislative Council of 15th August, 1941, which will show that according to the Revenue Minister, the Government of Bengal were not actually consulted before the Agreement was entered into by the Central Government (Appendix II.)

NO ORDER IN COUNCIL.

24. We feel that until the Government of India have carefully considered this representation as well as other views submitted by Indians in India as well as in Burma, they should request the Secretary of State not to issue an Order-in-Council embodying the terms and conditions of the Immigration Agreement. We are aware that any modification of the Agreement now cannot be unilateral and will have to be with the consent of the Government of Burma. We feel confident, however, that if the Indian view point is fully and fairly urged upon the Burma authorities, it would be feasible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question so as to reconcile the growing aspirations of Burmese nationalism with the legitimate interests of Indians. We are definitely of the opinion that any such agreement should also take into account not only the sentiments but also the economic interests of India as well as Burma. In the event, however, of the Burma Government, proving obdurate, either on its own initiative or at the instance of other interests who prefer to remain in the background, the Government of India should not hesitate to give notice of termination of the Trade Agreement concluded last February in order to vindicate their stand on the immigration question and to safeguard the fundamental rights of Indians.

We have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
President,
The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry.
MOHMED USMAN,
Chairman,
The Committee of the All Parties Meeting held at Madras on the 28th July, 1941.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
Chairman,
The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

APPENDIX I.

Breaches Of Assurances To India

Accompaniment to the representation submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Committee appointed by the All Parties Meeting held at Madras on the 28th July, 1941, dated 21st August, 1941, containing certain assurances and pledges given in the Round Table Conferences and in the House of Commons and elsewhere in regard to the right of free entry of Indians into Burma.

How the rights of Indians in Burma are guaranteed.

1. Under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, no "disability, liability, restriction or condition" can be imposed on British subjects domiciled in India and subjects of an Indian State "in regard to travel, residence, the acquistion, holding or disposition of property, the holding of public office, or the carrying on of any occupation, trade business or profession."

How the Indians in Burma will be prevented from the exercise of the rights guaranteed to them under the recent Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement.

2. The most sweeping and radical change made by the recent Agreement is that Indians carrying on trade, business, profession, etc., will not have the right of free entry into Burma as enjoyed by them hitherto.

3. The joint statement by the two Governments is anxious "to secure for the Indian community settled and resident in Burma recognition of their legitimate rights". As the very right of entry or re-entry of these Indians is at stake, they will not be able to exercise their legitimate rights regarding business, etc., in that country.

Provision for imposing restrictions on the right of entry of Indians into Burma.

4. It is true that sub-section (3) of Section 44 enables the Government of Burma to impose restriction "on the right of entry into Burma of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of any Indian State" or to impose any restrictions "as a condition of allowing any such person to enter Burma."

Immigration Agreement ignores past promises and assurances.

5. The proposed Agreement goes counter to the promises and assurances given in the past and to the safeguards provided for in the Government of Burma Act and in the Instrument of Instructions.

No discrimination as regards Indians entering Burma.

6. The Report of the Sub-Committee No. 4 relating to Burma of the First Round Table Conference in 1931 stated for example, that

"The Sub-Committee also especially stress the importance of there being no discrimination as regards Indians entering Burma".

Equal rights and opportunities for all British subjects in Burma.

7 The principle was also enunciated by the Prime Minister at the Round Table Conference when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald stated on behalf of the British Government that

"The main principle to be followed must be that of equal rights and opportunities for any British subject ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in Burma".

British Indians denied these equal rights and opportunities.

8. While Britishers are given these opportunities, the proposed Agreement takes away those opportunities from British Indians.

Intention was to regulate immigration of Unskilled Labourers.

9. It was all along the intention that there should be the regulation of the immigration of unskilled labour into Burma. The right of free entry of other Indians was not in question.

Power not to be given to the Government of Burma to restrict the right of entry of Indians into Burma.

10. During the course of the passage of the Government of Burma Act in the House of Commons, Earl Winterton moved the following amendment on the 10th April, 1935:—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any restriction lawfully imposed of the right of entry into Burma of such Indian subjects of His Majesty domiciled in British India as enter Burma, whether by previous engagement or otherwise, to perform unskilled labour for hire, in Burma not being domestic or menial servants, and members of their families and dependants".

11. Earl Winterton during the course of his speech remarked:—

"We are willing and so are the Indians concerned—those whom I have been able to consult—that the right should be given to the new Burma Legislature to deal with the question of the immigration of manual labour into Burma but we do not think that powers should be given to place restriction upon other Indians coming into Burma."

No discrimination against the right of entry of Indians generally into Burma—How the same is to be achieved.

12. Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination and Defence, during the course of his speech made the following remarks:—

"Nobody wants to discriminate between British subjects domiciled in India or Indian States subjects when they go to Burma, any more than one wants to discriminate between British when they go to British India. At the same time, you have to reconcile the desire not to have unfair or unreasonable discrimination with the right that must be preserved by the Burma Legislature to deal with this question of immigration. Every self-governing State requires to have power to prevent its internal economy being deranged by the immigration of persons, who, by reason of their activities or numbers, may be an inconvenience. The proposals contained in this clause, together with certain suggestions which were made by the Joint Select Committee in their Report, are intended to be incorporated in the Instrument of Instructions, which together with one or two other clauses in the Bill, will, it is hoped, effect the desired object."

No restriction upon professional or business men to carry on their profession or business.

13. Sir Thomas Inskip added: "The General plan is that there shall be no interference, nothing to prevent the Burman Legislature from making suitable laws as to immigration. At the same time it is proposed as Honourable Members will have observed when perusing Clause 332 in the process through which we were passing a few moments ago, that the Governor has in his discretion to give or withhold his sanction when any Bill is introduced in connection with or affecting immigration into Burma. That will be one way in which unfair discrimination, whatever powers the Burman Legislature may have to deal with immigration, may be controlled for the professional or business man who comes from British India or the Indian State. It is also proposed in conformity with the proposals of the Joint Select Committee that there shall be inserted in the Instrument of Instructions a direction to reserve any bills which contained racial discrimination, and to reserve also bills which contained restrictions upon professional or businessmen, who, while India and Burma have been united, have carried on business in either country."

Assurance given that there would be no undue discrimination against immigration of Indians into Burma.

14. When the draft Instrument of Instructions was under discussion in the House of Commons on the 17th November, 1936, Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Government, stated:—

"I understand that the apprehensions of Indians in Burma have been aroused by the fear that there will be undue discrimination against the immigration of Indians into Burma."

Mr. Butler further assured the House:

"That there can be no discrimination against Indian immigration into Burma without prior consultation with the Governor-General of India, who himself will take care of the interests of Indians who may wish to enter Burma. Therefore I think the fear that has been felt on this score by Indians who wish to enter Burma may be quietened in view of the contents of Paragraph XX (of the Instrument of Instructions)."

The House of Commons did not want to stop the further entry of Indians in general.

15. Mr. Butler further added:

"In connection with unskilled Indian labour the Governor of Burma is asked to confer with the Governor-General with a view to regulating the immigration of unskilled labour into Burma. We do that because it is necessary, for reasons that we gave during the passage of the Burma Act, to consider possible restrictions in certain cases of unskilled Indian labour. The reasons we cannot make a simple rule is that we have to make this differentiation in regard to unskilled labour while at the same time we do not want to stop the free entry of Indians in general. That is why we include the general reference to the Governor-General."

The words "we do not want to stop the free entry of Indians in general" deserve to be specially noted.

How the object of restricting immigration of unskilled labour only to be achieved.

16. Sir Thomas Inskip also gave similar assurances in the same debate and remarked:

"Apart from that, there is the provision in Paragraph XX of the Instrument that the Governor before exercising his discretionary power of leave to introduce shall consult the Governor-General of India. That is not inconsiderable safeguard. Then there is the provision under Section 36 (1) of the Act, which provides that no measure affecting immigration into Burma shall be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor. The Governor is to act in his discretion and that means direct responsibility to the Secretary of State and this House. This safeguards taken together really effect the purpose which was behind the Amendment moved by the Noble Lord the Member for Horsham so as to give protection from undersirable immigrants."

How to stop the Burma Legtsiature from restricting the entry of Indians into Burma without saying so in actual words.

17. Earl Winterton who was again approached by President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain forwarded to that President on the 19th November 1936, a Note prepared by the India Office. The position was thus summarised in that Note:—

"The position achieved by the Act and the Instrument of Instructions is this:—

"By Section 36 (1) (h) of the Act no measure which affects immigration into Burma at all may be introduced unless the Governor in his discretion gives his previous sanction to its introduction. This provision is supplemented by the instruction in Paragraph XX of the draft Instrument that, if any immigration measure is proposed to be introduced which would be likely to restrict Indians' right of entry into Burma, the Governor shall consult the Governor-General of India before he allows it to be introduced. These provisions seem to us to meet the Indian claim as fully as is possible without saying in terms, that the Burma Legislature may not restrict the entry of Indians into Burma—a provision which would certainly evoke protests from the Burmans—and with justice since the power to control entry into its territory is one which we cannot well deny them."

It is necessary to mark the words "these provisions seem to us to meet the Indian claim as fully as is possible without saying, in terms, that the Burma Legislature may not restrict the entry of Indians into Burma." It is contended that in view of the assurances given and the safeguards provided, it is quite unfair that the right of free entry of Indians other than unskilled labour into Burma should be restricted and that the Government of India should be a party to the same.

How the apprehension aroused by the wide terms of reference of the Baxter Commission that they would bring in the question of restricting the immigration of Indians other than the unskilled labourers into Burma was allayed by the assurance given by the Government of Inau.

18. The Government of India in their letter dated the 16th September, 1939, addressed to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry stated:—

"As has already been explained to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the work of the present Commission will be to collect the necessary authoritative data without which no future policy in regard to Indian immigration into Burma can satisfactorily be considered or determined. The Government of India have already reserved to themselves the right to consider, criticise or resist any proposals that may be formulated on the basis of the Commission's findings. The Committee of your Chamber will, therefore, realise that any attempt at present to limit the scope of the inquiry in the manner suggested might be regarded as an attempt to prejudice the issue."

Extract from the Report submitted by the non-official Advisors in connection with the Indo-Burma Trade negotiations.

The Member of Education, Health and Lands, has expressed the view that a trade agreement with Burma should prove an effective means of securing Burmese goodwill and should thus assist in maintaining the political and economic status of Indians in Burma, which view has been endorsed by the Hon'ble the Commerce Member. We have therefore thought it desirable to make any sacrifice that may be necessary in arriving at a settlement with Burma to safeguard the position of Indians there.

POLICE CAN STOP VEHICLES ON ROADS

Governor's Amendments To City & District Acts

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has made an important amendment to the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and a similar one to the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

There has up till now been no effective means in law available to the police to stop vehicles on the roads. As it has been found that the signals of policemen requiring vehicles to be halted are habitually disobeyed by drivers, particularly of motor trucks, the Government has decided to give power to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the District Magistrates to authorise the police to erect barriers on any street for the purpose of stopping temporarily vehicles driven on such street in order to satisfy themselves that the provisions of any law have not been contravened.

The amendment to the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, reads:

"Section 35B. The Magistrate of the district may, whenever in his opinion such action is necessary, authorise the Police to erect barriers on any street for the purpose of stopping temporarily vehicles driven on such street and satisfying themselves that the provisions of any law for the time being in force have not been contravened in respect of any such vehicle or by the driver of or the person in charge of such vehicle. The Magistrate of the district may also make such orders as he deems fit for regulating the use of such barriers."

The amendment to the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, runs on the same lines, the necessary power being given to the Commissioner of Police.

"WELL" NEAR PRARTHANA SAMAJ TRAM LINE

Near the Prarthana Samaj just by the side of tramway line, when a bus passed the junction of tramway lines, the earth seemed to have given way beneath its weight. The bus however passed undamaged, leaving a pit of about 10 to 12 feet in depth and about 6 feet in diameter.

The damaged earth and stones were washed off or swept away by the gushing of water due to the breakage of a drainage pipe lying underground. Even the earth around the ditch formed, is so loose and yeildy to the slightest pressure or weight that any delay on the part of the municipality will lead to the risking of the lives of passengers. Crowds of people are flocking to see this newly formed well.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR DUNGARPUR FLOOD AREA

The Secretary, Dungarpur (Vagad Province) Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, writes:—

More than hundred leading representatives of the Dungarpur, Banswara and other States met workers of Indian States' People's Conference in the office of the States' People's Conference in the evening on Tuesday last, and acquainted them with the conditions of heavy floods in the above area.

After considering over the situation for more than one hour, a committee under the name "Dungarpur (Vagad Prant) Flood Relief Committee, Bombay", was appointed to carry on work in Dungarpur Banswara and Wagad Prant where the flood has damaged and ruined the property and people.

Defence Advisory Committee At Bangalore

BANGALORE, Sept. 1.

The Indian Defence Consultative Committee of the Central Legislature arrived in Bangalore last night under the leadership of Sir Gurunath Bewoor. The members of the Committee visited the Cadet College this morning and are seeing the Aircraft Factory this afternoon. After visiting other places. The Committee will leave for Madras on September 3.—A. P.

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BATTLE OF TIME

Bombay Corporation And India Govt.'s Suggestion For A. R. P. Convenience

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday considered an interesting item to advance the clocks by one hour during the period of the war.

The Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, in a letter to His Worship the Mayor, stated that the Government of Bengal have moved the Government of India on the question of advancing of clocks by one hour during the war period.

They have stated that in view of the black-out scheme in Cauculta it is necessary to take measures in advance to deal with traffic difficulties which are anticipated if large numbers of office workers have to be transported after nightfall through streets nn which the lamps have been shaded in accordance with A.R.P. instruction. It is also regarded as essential that, before there is any appreciable shortening of day light, steps should be taken to adjust normal business hours so that it will not be necessary to rely during the winter months on the blacking out of lights in commercial offices and the great bulk of office workers may get home before nightfall. To achieve this purpose the Provincial Government point out that it would be possible to advance local time, but Calcutta time is already 24 minutes ahead of standard time and there would be disadvantages, particularly in connection with postal and railway services, in further increasing the margin between Calcutta time and Standard time by advancing the former another 36 minutes. The Government of Bengal have therefore suggested that for the duration of the War Indian Standard Time should be advanced by one hour, i.e., from 5-1/2 hours to 6-1/2 hours ahead of G.M.T., throughout India.

The Government of India would be glad to be furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay on the above proposal as early as possible and in any case not later than September 15th.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved the proposition to request His Worship the Mayor to inform the Government that the Municipal Corporation have no opinion to offer on the question as they observe Bombay Time.

Dr. J. V Vora seconded the proposition which was passed without discussion.

The Corporation passed on the motion of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai the resolution of condolence for the death of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who was a member of the Corporation for 12 years.

The House then adjourned.

COLABA MARKET.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar has tabled the following resolution regarding the Colaba market which will be discussed this month:

That the Commissioner's attention is invited to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Colaba Municipal Market, which is not only an old and dilapidated building, but is also thoroughly inadequate for the present considerably increased population of that side of the City, with the result that a large number of hawkers and dealers are squatting on the streets, thereby obstructing traffic and creating considerable nuisance from the standpoint of health and well-being of those residing nearby, with the request that the matter may be investigated and recommendations submitted for its enlargement, improvement or rebuilding, as may be found necessary, in view of the considerably multiplied number of Colaba residents, who are at present much inconvenienced.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

To Meet At New York In October Next

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Arrangements are now complete for the holding of the International Labour Conference scheduled to meet at New York on 27th October next.

The decision to convene the Conference was taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office by way of telegraphic consultation, and in response to invitations sent out by Acting Director Phelan to over 40 States Members, important delegations are expected to attend from most parts of the world.

The Conference will afford the States Members, and their employers' and workers' organisations, an opportunity for a general discussion of world social developments since the last International Labour Conference met in June 1939 in Geneva, and for an exchange of views on the policy of the International Labour Office, its present activities, and the part it may be called upon to play in post-war reconstruction. The tripartite structure of the Conference gives it more the character of a world industrial parliament than that of a purely diplomatic gathering.

The agenda of the Conference includes a general discussion of the Acting Director's Report, which will present a broad survey of the main economic and social trends for the past two years and outline the future policy of the I.L.O. It is expected that this debate will attract considerable attention, and that it may thus constitute a significant step in the framing of future social policy by free co-operative international effort. The second item on the agenda will be provided by the I.L.O. report on collaboration between public authorities and workers' and employers' organisations.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1063

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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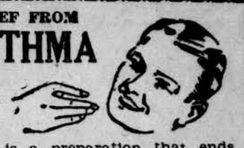

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REPEATED GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS DNIEPER FOILED

Moscow 'Planes For Washington

NOME (Alaska), Sept. 1.
Two Russian seaplanes carrying a total of 47 men 'en-route' to Washington from Moscow on a mysterious mission alighted here for refuelling after a rough crossing of Siberia and the Behring Straits.

All the men are said to have diplomatic passports.

The plane pilots said that they left Moscow on Thursday and would fly to Washington 'via' Sitka, Alaska and San Francisco.—Reuter.

LAYING PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS

MOSCOW, August 31.

The frustration of a German attempt to lay a pontoon bridge across a river—apparently the Dnieper—is described in a supplement to to-day's Soviet midday communique. It says: "A reconnaissance unit reported the approach of very large German forces, attempting to cross the river." Aircraft under the command of Seregin was sent out with instructions to annihilate the attempted crossing. Our airmen were unable, because of low clouds, to see the bridge and dropped flares and incendiary bombs. The German anti-aircraft then revealed their position by opening fire. One of our bombers immediately divebombed the anti-aircraft unit, which consisted of a gun mounted on a lorry, destroying it.

PONTOON BRIDGE ATTACKED

The lorry, after exploding, burst into flames thereby illuminating the pontoon bridge which the Germans had established on the river. The bridge was immediately attacked and practically destroyed. Our airmen dropped the rest of their bomb load on enemy mechanised columns about three miles from the bridge. Successful bombing of the bridge and of the mechanised columns delayed their attempted crossing until the next day and enabled our command to regroup the units. Towards morning a group of bombers was sent against the enemy. From the air it could be seen that the enemy's forces had not yet recovered from the blows dealt them the previous night. Tons of bombs were again showered on the enemy.

Three enemy anti-aircraft batteries which attempted to repel the attack of our aircraft were destroyed by a divebombing squadron. The fascists thereupon opened rifle and machine-gun fire, but without effect. In this attempt the enemy lost 25 tanks, 20 guns of various calibres, 12 anti-aircraft guns and not less than 3,000 soldiers killed and wounded. —Reuter.

AUSTRALIA & ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

SYDNEY, August 31.

The Congress on friendship and aid to Russia passed a resolution urging Australian representation at all-Anglo-Soviet talks in which the Pacific and Middle East are involved and also exchange of Ambassadors and military naval and air missions with the Soviet. —Reuter.

Pontoon Across River Blown Up By Crew Of Soviet Plane

DESPERATE NAZI EFFORTS TO DEAL CRIPPLING BLOW FIZZLE OUT

MOSCOW, September 1.

A SOVIET NIGHT 'COMMUNIQUE' REPORTS THAT DURING SUNDAY FIGHTING CONTINUED ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

"THE GERMANS HAVE MADE REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE DNEIPER AT ONE POINT AND HAVE BEEN THWARTED AFTER TWO DAYS' EFFORTS TO PLACE A PONTOON IN POSITION." THIS IS ANNOUNCED IN A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT 'COMMUNIQUE.'

IT SAYS THAT IN THIS ATTEMPT THE GERMANS LOST NEARLY 1,000 SAPPERS AND INFANTRY KILLED.

THE GERMANS WHO HAD ASSEMBLED LARGE TANK AND INFANTRY FORCES NEAR THE TOWN OF 'D' ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DNIEPER ALSO LOST 50 TANKS SIX ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND A LARGE NUMBER OF PONTOONS.

After Soviet artillery and Air Force for two days had thwarted all German attempts to bridge the Dneiper, on the third day the Germans succeeded in building a pontoon bridge nearly to midstream.

A squadron of Soviet bombers was ordered to destroy it. One bomber silenced successively five anti-aircraft installations. A bomber was hit by a shell and caught fire.

THE CREW WITH THE PLANE ABLAZE DIVED WITH A LOAD OF BOMBS DIRECTLY ON TO THE BRIDGE AND AN EXPLOSION OF TREMENDOUS FORCE BROKE THE PONTOON BRIDGE INTO SPLINTERS. THE CREW MET A HEROIC DEATH CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE ENEMY.

Following is the text of a communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau: "During August 31 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

Our air force dealt concentrate blows at enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery and destroyed enemy aircraft on their aerodromes. In the course of August 29, 25 German craft were destroyed in aerial combats and on enemy aerodromes. We lost 24 aircraft."

German Determination

With the weather conditions deteriorating, especially in the north and centre fronts, the Germans are clearly determined to achieve, if not a decisive at any rate a crippling blow to the Russian army, or at least to Russian industrial power within the next month.

Can they succeed? The last weeks have shown that the Germans discovered the Red Army a much tougher proposition than they expected, and it may generally be said that the Russian army's fighting power is not substantially impaired.

According to Russian figures German casualties amount to two millions—which is only a little more than what the GERMANS THEMSELVES ADMIT WHEN SAYING THEIR LOSSES ARE ONLY ONE-THIRD OF RUSSIA'S "FIVE MILLION CASUALTIES."

The latter figure is clearly absurd.

Faced within the Russian army's toughness and genius to elude destruction and encirclement, German policy appears to have switched over during recent weeks from the primary objective of destroying the Russian army to the objective of greatly weakening Russian war potential.

True they have failed to reach the Moscow industrial area but they have captured a major part of the industry and iron ore mines on the right Dnieper bank.

Owing to the destruction carried out by the Russians they will be unable to make much use thereof, if any, but they have at least deprived the Russians of part of the Ukraine industry and particularly iron ore without which the coal and pig iron industry east of the Dnieper will be partly slowed down.

Soviet Industrial Strength Still Unaffected

It is true there are other iron ore deposits as alternatives to those at Krivoirog and also electro-power alternatives to the Dnieper hydro-electric plant but the Red Army's industrial sources are still great so long as the central Russian industrial area is unaffected.

It is probable that every conceivable effort will be made by the Russians to safeguard these areas in which the Germans are clearly interested, judging from their recent thrusts at Gomel.

Considerable importance also attaches to Leningrad not only from the military and morale point of view but also industrially.

The Germans are aiming at the capture of Leningrad but as this will prove an extremely arduous task, it is probable that they will be satisfied for the present if they are able to beseige the city and thus curtail industrial output.

Even this would not be a fatal blow to Soviet war production, but nevertheless, it would be serious. **From all this it is clear that Britain and America must reckon during the coming months with losses and impediments in Russia's industrial production and it will be for them and especially America to make up for it.—**

Dictators Meet

"Annalist" writes:

On the Seventy-first day of the war on Eastern Front all that the German High Command can claim is the Finnish success at Vilpuri and the Finnish advances in the Karelian Isthmus. The Russo-German fighting there is no word.

This is the more remarkable seeing that the practice of the German authorities has been to come out with big claim every Sunday by way, presumably of consoling their people for their meagre fare in other respects.

The Russian 'communique' again merely speaks of stubborn fighting all along the front but a supplementary statement describes the defeat of a German attempt to force the passage of the River "D". This might be either the Dnieper north of Kiev or the Desna north-east of that town. In any case it has apparently been completely defeated.

There is nothing to indicate that the Germans have got any nearer to the fortified lines of Leningrad or HAVE CUT THE RAILWAY TO MOSCOW AS THEY CLAIMED SOME DAYS AGO.

Indeed reports from all three fronts, northern, central and southern, point to a distinctly offensive spirit on the part of the Russians.

Counter-attacks on a fairly large scale are mentioned in Hungarian messages from the southern sector, and in the Central General Knoiev is giving the Germans considerable trouble north of Gomel.

Odessa is apparently more than holding its own and the Rumanians who were forced to make the last offensive against its well defended positions are apparently still licking their wounds.

One of the most interesting developments of the past week was the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini. The official announcement of the meeting is singularly barren of any information and there is reason to suspect that Hitler is pressing for more Italian "volunteers" for the Soviet Front.

German losses have been so immense that Hitler must be seriously examining the question of his manpower. Hence the recent pressure on the Hungarians and the Rumanians and the obvious attempts to encourage the Finns. German casualties are bound to have been among their best soldiers and the most ardent Nazis.—Reuter.

Budenny's Appeal To Nazi Victims

"TURN YOUR WEAPONS AGAINST THOSE WHO DRIVE YOU TO DEATH"

MOSCOW, September 1.

"Come over to us," says an appeal published on Sunday in the German language by Marshal Budenny—who commands the Soviet forces in Southern Ukraine—addressed to the German, Rumanian, Hungarian and Slovak troops and officers.

The appeal refers to the first world war in which "millions of your brothers and fathers were sent to death and destruction by German and Austro-Hungarian imperialism," and adds, "act as you acted in the time of the first war—turn your weapons against those who drive you to death."

Marshal Budenny adds that lie is being spread that the Red Army kills prisoners of war, and promises, "We guarantee you your life, good treatment and speedy return to your homeland."—Reuter.

Indian Troops Triumph Over Vagaries Of Climate

Health And Stamina Of Sepoy In Africa And Middle East Stands Severe Changes

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Indian troops in the Middle East are standing up admirably to its climatic variations and the rigours of mechanised warfare, states a Press Note. On all fronts—the Western Desert, Sudan, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Iraq and Syria—their general health has been excellent and the incidence of diseases common to men in tropical and semi-tropical climates, indeed, has been so astonishingly low as to be almost negligible.

Even troops fresh from India, especially those from the hills, have remained unaffected by the terrific heat and dust of a Western Desert summer and have shown remarkable endurance and stamina while in action, even in such places as Keren in Eritrea, where conditions were extremely trying and conducive to sickness.

Sudden changes in climatic conditions have been often experienced by troops in the recent lightning campaigns in Eritrea and Abyssinia.

For instance Indian troops who fought in Massawa, where the day temperature was 115 degrees in the shade and around 100 degrees at night, were suddenly ordered into the mountain vastness of Abyssinia to Amba Alagi with its continuous rain and bitterly cold nigts, but they showed no signs of being worried by the change and fought with their usual dash and vigour. The smashing attack on Sidi Barrani last December was also made in cold weather and blinding dust-storms.

Their general fitness, also, has been in no small measure due to the very efficient care given to the troops by the medical services, in spite of the fact that troops and medical equipment have always to be on the move.—A. P.

Anglo-Soviet Forces Establish Contact

OFFICIALS HELPFUL AND RESIDENTS FRIENDLY TOWARDS ALLIED TROOPS

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Contact was established yesterday between Russian and British forces in Iran, according to a communique issued here.

"In north Iran", it says, "our troops entered Hamadan on the evening of 30th August and found the situation quite peaceful.

The local officials and departments were most helpful and the inhabitants very friendly. British residents were all safe and sound.

On 31st August another detachment of our troops moved from Kermanshah on Senna (70 miles to the north) to make contact with the forward Soviet forces.

They met a small detachment of the latter who withdrew to their headquarters after a mutual exchange of compliments.

There is no change in the southern area.

It was found that slight damage had been done to the railway track between Bandar Shahpur and Gargar (30 miles to the north).

Martial Law was declared in Teheran on 31st August

How Allies Will Share Responsibilities

ANKARA, September 1.

The Anglo-Soviet plan to settle all outstanding military and political questions in Iran by August 31 appears to be almost fully realised, declared Mr. Winston Burdett, the Columbia Broadcasting System's Correspondent in a broadcast from Ankara.

"The British and Soviet Ministers in Teheran have presented proposals of their Governments for what promises to be efficient but discreet occupation of strategic points in Iran.

In Foreign circles here it is reported that three main zones will constitute minimum that will be subject to formal occupation by British and Soviet troops.

The first of these is the oil region in Iran's South-west corner. The second is the terminus point of the Trans-Iranian Railway on the Caspian Sea, which will be under Soviet control.

The third key point is Tabriz on the railway from Teheran to the Russian Caucasus, and it is understood that Soviet troops will also hold a point on the road from Tabriz towards the Turkish border to assure control of the one important line of communication between Iran and Turkey.

Three or four days ago reports from Teheran indicated that the Iranian Capital itself might be jointly occupied by the Russians and the British and the Teheran radio announced a state of siege in the city, apparently in expectation of this event.

Iran Rly. To Be Used

High British quarters here, however, now declare that the Capital will not be occupied, and that the Iranian Government might retain a large measure of control over communications in other parts of the country also. This at least is the allied plan.

If it is realised, the use of Iran's through rail lines will be guaranteed under a three-way Iranian-British-Soviet accord. By this agreement it is understood that Iran would remain in the sterling bloc while Britain would be ready to lend her all possible economic assistance and help replenish her dwindling stocks of rice and wheat. These are questions being discussed in Teheran.

One topic of speculation here is the lot of the Germans whose presence in Iran provided formal reason for the Anglo-Soviet action. They are caught in Teheran.

Foreign quarters here report that the Germans have asked a neutral Government for permission to house these stranded colonists in its embassy in the Iranian capital from where they presumably might obtain safe conduct back to Germany. The matter is still under consideration.

Several score Germans have been quitting Iran hotfoot since the first week of August coming through Ankara in transit visas and ending in Istanbul. Interestingly enough a great majority of these refugees are still in Turkey awaiting facilities to return home'

Russians Occupy 4 Places

Referring to Iran, a Soviet supplementary communique says that the Soviet troops have occupied Kazvin, Sari-Shah, Sebzevar, Torbete - Heideri, Torbete - Sheikhe-Djan.

Indians Enter Town

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Iran writes:

When Indian troops marched into the southern Iranian town of Ahwaz immediately following Iran's decision to cease resistance, the Iranian soldiers stood stiffly at salute while the population ran alongside the Indian troops clapping and cheering.

When Iranian resistance ceased the Indians were eight miles from the town.

R.A.F. planes droned constantly overhead, supporting their advance. Suddenly a high powered car bearing a large white flag drove swiftly up from the direction of Ahwaz and from it stepped a high Iranian officer in full war kit. After saluting he asked in orders direct from the Shah to perfect English to see the British Commanding Officer. "I have ask for an armistice," he told the British Commander. "Our troops have already received orders to cease fire".

While the Indian troops remained vigilant standing in firing position, the British Commander with his Chiefs of Staff drove into Ahwaz where they were received with a salute of rolling drums and a guard of honour.

The Iranian General, Mohamed Shahbakhti, then formally surrendered his forces. Pending the settlement of the armistice terms, it was decided on the spot that, the Indians should enter the town remaining on one bank of the River Karun while the Iranian troops returned to their barracks, that the British hostages, mostly oilmen, should be released immediately and three, that the Iranian prisoners should be returned.

Shortly after noon the Indian forces entered the town. Line upon line of armoured fighting vehicles, lorries and trucks packed with infantry and motor cyclists crossed the bridge over the Karun into the town.—Reuter.

Tuva Plenipotentiary In Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.

M. Mandara, Plenipotentiary of the Tuva People's Republic in Central Asia bordering the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic has arrived in Moscow.

He was officially greeted by the Head of the Protocol of the Foreign Commissariat and others.

Tuva like Mongolia has consistently maintained the closest relations with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Two U. S. Naval Officers Retire

WASHINGTON, August 31.

Two distinguished naval careers ended today with the retirement of Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, hero of the Peking relief expedition of 1900 and Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, Former Commander of the Atlantic Squadron.

The rank of Vice-Admiral is conferred on Admiral Taussig simultaneously with his retirement.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

JARVIS, YOUR STORY ABOUT AN INVISIBLE PLANE ATTACKING YOU APPARENTLY HAS SOME BASIS IN FACT/ THAT'S ALL/
VERY GOOD, MAJOR/
I FOUND BULLET HOLES IN THE WRECKAGE, JIM/
WE'LL CHECK THOSE BULLETS/
I HEAR A PLANE/
SOUNDS LIKE IT'S DIVING, BUT I DON'T SEE----
LOOK/
DOWN/ ON THE GROUND/
BULLETS FROM AN INVISIBLE PLANE/
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